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SATURDAY NIGHT

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The FRONT PAGE

Mr. Ferguson's Control Board

The Prime Minister of Ontario has been remarkably successful in inducing men of eminence to accept offices of importance under his government, and no doubt this success is in a large measure due to the fact that he does not permit narrow party considerations to influence him. After the death of that amazingly able and energetic man, Sir Adam Beck, there was much discussion as to who could be found to fill his shoes. Doubters were reassured when it was announced that the eminent engineer and public man, Hon. C. A. Magrath, had accepted the office; and though Mr. Magrath had little or no previous connection with Ontario public affairs the appointment was deservedly lauded on all sides.

Similarly in the case of selections for the Commission which is to direct Government Control of the liquor traffic in Ontario, there existed the usual skepticism in certain quarters as to the Prime Minister's ability to find the "strong man" or "strong men" that he had promised during the recent election campaign. Some newspapers went so far as to suggest that he had been "spoofing." This was because the various individuals whom newspapers had guessed at as possibilities made it clear that they were unwilling to accept office. There is an old political story in London, which appears in many books of memoirs. Forty years ago the late Lord Randolph Churchill suddenly resigned the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer and imagined that he had put the Salisbury administration in a hole. Next day he found a financier of the highest eminence in the person of Sir John Goschen had accepted the Chancellorship with the unanimous approval of the British people, and his own political career at an end. As the saying went at the time "Randy forgot Goschen." Well, a good many people who were canvassing the field in Ontario forgot about D. B. Hanna, and they also forgot Mr. Ferguson's proven ability to find able men to serve him whenever he wants them.

The great abilities of Mr. D. B. Hanna have never been questioned at any time. Even when the railway combination of Mackenzie and Mann was very much the subject of controversy and criticism, it was universally admitted that in Mr. Hanna they had an executive administrator of a very high order. His public services during the initial period of Canadian National Railways also met with general approval throughout Canada. Mr. Hanna is a Scottish Canadian, truly described in Juvenal's proverbial phrase "*Mens sana in corpore sano*," and everyone is convinced that he will bring sound judgment, breadth of view, energy and decision to what is admittedly a difficult task. He will have as associates two men of marked ability in Hon. Dr. Manion, M.P. of Fort William, and Mr. Stuart McClenaghan of Ottawa. Dr. Manion's war services as well as the capacity he showed as a Cabinet minister at Ottawa during the reconstruction period, leave no doubt of his fitness for his duties. While Mr. McClenaghan is not so widely known, everything that is known of him is favorable. He is a man of proven business ability and fine personality, and the trio altogether constitute a Board that inspires public confidence in the success of Government Control in Ontario.

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Abolition of Sales Tax on Clothing

The press, irrespective of party affiliations, seems to be favorable to the request laid before Hon. Mr. Robb, the Minister of Finance, late in January, that the five per cent. sales tax on wearing apparel be abolished. In Toronto the "Globe," "Star," and "Mail and Empire" are unanimous in favor of the proposal, and no doubt the "Telegram" will take a similar view when it finds out the relationship between this question and Hydro. The war led to a great deal of direct taxation in most countries, but the tendency of the times is toward reduction or abolition of certain specific imposts. It is the mainstay of President Coolidge's hopes for renomination in the United States next year. In Great Britain, Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, recently announced to a grateful nation that despite the serious blow dealt to Great Britain by last year's coal strike he would be able to reduce direct taxation this year.

Mr. Robb desires to reduce the income tax and finds a large body of opinion favorable to doing away with it altogether, so soon as the finances of the country will permit it. Unfortunately it would be difficult to abolish at one fell swoop all the various forms of direct taxation which were devised by the Federal Government during the war, but reduction can come by a cumulative process and a first and easy step would be the abolition of the sales tax on wearing apparel. Last session the abolition of the sales tax on motor cars was announced, but unquestionably a removal of the tax on clothing would benefit a vastly larger number of people, since for statutory and climatic reasons wearing apparel are classified among the compulsory necessities. Every man, woman and child would gain thereby. Its complete removal would take five per cent. off the wholesale price of garments, and this would probably mean an even greater reduction in the retail price, whereas a mere reduction of one per cent. (as has been proposed in some quarters) would have no effect on prices.

The wholesale trade and the manufacturers are wholly in favor of the proposal and believe that abolition *in toto* would greatly benefit the apparel industry which statistics indicate constitute in the aggregate the greatest of all Canadian industries. The attitude of the retail trade is revealed by a ballot taken in January by "The Clothier and Haberdasher," one of the allied publications of SATURDAY NIGHT. There was an immediate response from over 1,200 merchants, 1,181 of whom favored total abolition of the sales tax and 21 were opposed.

Such a measure would have no serious effect on the national revenue, for it is estimated that the loss to the treasury involved would not exceed ten million dollars. As the "Mail and Empire" says: "What is needed is less taxation of our producers and more taxation of the rival producers in other countries whose goods are offered on our market," and it is right in adding that the Government should endeavor to finance the country in peace by ways and means that sufficed in pre-war years.



DAVID BLYTH HANNA

The eminent Canadian who at the request of the Prime Minister of Ontario has accepted the post of Chairman of the Government Control Commission for handling the liquor traffic in that province. During the recent elections Hon. Howard Ferguson promised the electorate that he would appoint a "strong man" who had already accepted the post conditionally, but the appointment was kept an absolute secret until announced in the Legislature at Toronto on Feb. 8th. Mr. Hanna was born in Thornliebank, Scotland, in 1858, and began his career as a railroader as a boy in his teens. He was sent to Canada to enter the auditing department of the Grand Trunk railroad and in 1886 went to Winnipeg as chief accountant of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railways. He was from the outset connected with Mackenzie and Mann in the series of amalgamations and constructions which resulted in the creation of a transcontinental railway known as the Canadian Northern Railway. On the creation of Canadian National Railways in 1918 he became the first President of that system and had charge of the work of amalgamating the Canadian Northern with the Intercolonial administration. He thus paved the way for the success of Sir Henry Thornton when greater amalgamations followed. He retired from the post of President and General Manager of the C. N. R. in 1921 and has since been chief executive of Western Canada Flour Mills, Limited. Universally he is recognized as one of the ablest executive personalities of North America.

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Reduce Excise Tax on Liquor

As has been frequently pointed out in these columns all efforts to combat the bootlegger in this country are handicapped by the enormous excise tax on spirituous liquors exacted by the Federal government. Much the greater part of the sum paid for a bottle of whiskey in most of the provinces now under Government Control ultimately goes to the Federal treasury, and so long as taxation remains at its present level, there exists a standing encouragement to the illicit operator who makes booze himself or by underground channels is able to secure secret supplies which have evaded the excise tax, and is thus enabled to undersell government agencies. This has been the experience of all Western provinces where Government Control is already in operation and among them the movement for a reduction of the tax originated. The conference of Provincial Governments at Ottawa last June was unanimously in favor of such a step; representatives of Ontario and the Maritime provinces being as much convinced of its expediency as the Government Control provinces.

The matter came before the Ontario legislature on February 11th in the form of a resolution by a private member, Mr. Homuth of South Waterloo, who represents the Labor party in the house, which was accepted by the Ferguson Government on its being amended to conform with the resolution adopted by the inter-provincial conference. A very important consideration in connection therewith is that the vote in favor of excise reduction was unanimous—supporters of the Liberal leader, Mr. Sinclair, and the Progressive leader, Mr. Raney, who espoused the O. T. A. in the recent elections, uniting with the Conservatives in approving the resolution.

This federal taxation is not of the King Government's authorship; it was an inheritance from the Union government and was devised by Sir Henry Drayton while Minister of Finance for Canada, at a time when he was seeking revenues from every possible source to meet war indebtedness. Many "drys" at the time no doubt favored it, but experience had convinced everyone who has given serious thought to the situation, whether Liberal, Progressive, or Conservative, that the effect of the tax in its present dimensions is to encourage illicit traffic. It does not follow that the federal treasury would be a serious loser by the suggested reduction. Any steps it takes to assist the provincial administrations to wipe out the illicit traffic in untaxed liquor will increase the volume of legally handled liquor, on which taxes are honestly paid. Thus a compensating factor will be created.

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Prospects of Duncan Report

There is quite a bit of uneasiness in the Maritime Provinces anent the Duncan report. Not as to the recommendations contained therein, be it be said. For, though the Maritimes profess to see in these only the embodiment of the minimum of what they avow should be done for them, yet in reality they would be as pleased as Punch if these recommendations were implemented by the Government in anything resembling their entirety. But "there's the rub." It is believed that Premier King is inclined to go almost the "whole hog" in the matter —to give "our brethren by the sea" a good deal more than the half loaf which is proverbially better than no bread. That is "pretty Willie's way." But some of his colleagues are not supposed to be so complaisant. And it is the report of their uncompliant humor that is perturbing Ministers and M.P.'s from the Maritimes, it is said, who are pressing for "the report, the whole report, and nothing but the report," without any trimming or whittling down of its recommendations. But such other Ministers are said to be very sensible of the fact that any increases in subsidy to the Maritimes will evoke a clamor from the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia for readjustments of payments to them — and there would be a pretty kettle of fish. What is feared "down by the sea" is that remonstrances from such niggardly quarters may modify the resolution—or what is believed to be the resolution—of Premier King to do the fair thing by the (more or less) aggrieved Maritimers. And so it is felt just and expedient to indulge in a sortie. For example, the Halifax Board of Trade has threatened a delegation to Ottawa in the event of any doubt continuing to exist as to the carrying-out of the full terms of the Duncan report. The Charlottetown Board of Trade means to join the Blue Noses in the march on Ottawa, if necessary. In short, the Maritime Boards of Traders are ready, if the need arises, to declare war to the knife—even possibly, to the hilt, too, if the Chateau is to be one of the objectives of the On-to-Ottawa campaign. Poor Premier, poor Ministers, if the delegation threat materializes! Some wag once said that, whereas the Maritimes boasted of their clannishness, it was really their clamminess that was their most outstanding characteristic. But that must have referred to the days before they became obsessed with their grievances—"the tale of an ancient wrong" that they never weary of telling.

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When Maritime Hopes Ran High

For the last few weeks, until recent rumors of pressure being brought on the Premier to refrain from implementing some of the recommendations in the Duncan report occasioned misgivings, the Maritimes have been in a more tranquil frame of mind. The Canadian Board of Trade, at its first annual convention last October, in Saint John, N.B., passed a resolution "commending the action of the Dominion Government in appointing the Duncan Commission for examination of, and report upon, the economic conditions of the Maritime Provinces, and expressing the hope that a solution satisfactory to the Maritime Provinces may be the result." The commendation was, no doubt, kindly, and the hope pious enough. It is true that the report of the Commission was not made public until nearly two months after the passage of the vaguely sympathetic resolution, so that there could be no question of the latter pledging support to the concrete and far-reaching recommendations therein contained. But still the setting of the stage at the convention looked pretty good in Maritime eyes. The convention itself was held in Saint John. Mr. L. W. Simms, president of the Saint John Board of Trade and one of the ablest and most pertinacious advocates of "Maritime Rights," presided at the opening luncheon. Sir Henry Thornton, Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Mr. E. W. Beatty all made speeches on different days of the convention, [illegible] of a desire on their part to assist, in their representative capacities, in the solution of some phase or phases of the Maritime problem or problems. In short, [illegible] nebulous but plentiful, with the Maritimes, was the order of the day at the convention. Then came the publication of the Duncan report—and, for a time, "all went merry as a marriage bell." Now come these disquieting rumors of a rift in the lute, and, once more, the Maritimes resume their pristine attitude of being angry with somebody. They are only mildly angry so far, but still they are angry and will speedily become more so if the Government evinces any disposition to "dilly-dally" or "shilly-shally" with the somewhat drastic recommendations of the Duncan Commission. From all of which it would seem that the M.P.'s who, according to a [illegible] of the Toronto papers, "incline to the opinion that the Maritime Commission report will offer [illegible] in the remainder of the session" have probably good reason for the "[illegible]" as to the more [illegible] "inclination to the opinion"—that is in them.

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Australia's Development Problems

The recent visit of Rt. Hon. Stanley Bruce, Prime Minister of Australia, has naturally aroused a greater interest in that Dominion than had previously existed, despite the growth of trade relations during the past few years. Last summer Canada was privileged to entertain for a brief period certain members of the Empire Parliamentary Association which met in Australia in the early autumn. These delegates returned to England by other routes after a supplementary visit to New Zealand and arrived home in time for Christmas, having travelled 34,000 miles. The British newspapers contain [illegible] with some of them with regard to their observations. The party was headed by the Marquis of Salisbury, and he reports that the loyalty to the motherland manifested on all sides was an inspiration, as the revelation of the tremendous resources of the island continent. Lord Salisbury is of opinion that while the present economic difficulties are at present great, the measure of prosperity which will follow the gradual development of those resources is unlimited.

Arthur Henderson, M. P., who was the principal delegate of the British Labor party, was more [illegible] and was especially impressed by what he calls "the problem of bringing into production millions of acres of land, [illegible] partly unsettled and sparsely populated." Most Englishmen who visit either Canada or Australia are amazed at the enormous distances to be traversed, and Mr. Henderson regarded the problem of transport as the outstanding in Australia at the present time. He was also a little surprised to find that in a country where the citizens are so highly organized railway systems in the [illegible] of the community, not merely have [illegible] but have different gauges operating in [illegible] provinces. There is something that [illegible] to Brisbane for instance must be [illegible] much loss of time and [illegible] Such conditions militate in favor of the motor car, a development from which Canadian motor car companies have for some time been reaping a considerable advantage. Mr. Henderson did not mention this fact in so many words, but he pointed out that British automobile manufacturers had neglected an opportunity in not devising a motor car built to meet the requirements of Australian roads and distances.

It is apparent that among most of these Australia is the most cohesive of the overseas Dominions. The parliamentary delegation had frequent reminders that 98 per cent. of the population of six millions were of British stock, and all classes, parties and groups were unanimous in supporting the policy known as a "White" Australia, a phase which few of the delegation wished to discuss, owing to Great Britain's close relations with other races. This fact naturally affects all Australian immigration policies, although most of the people are convinced that increased population is a paramount need. The delegation left Australia without learning of Rt. Hon. Mr. Bruce's new immigration plans, to which he made allusion while in Canada, but they found no agreement among the various states as to how the principle of migration is to be applied. It is probable that the first project to which Mr. Bruce will apply himself on his return will be the reconciliation of various local views on this question.

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A Belated Tribute to Zangwill

The death of Israel Zangwill removed one who has shed lustre on English letters but whose later devotion to the cause of Zionism had somewhat obscured his literary achievement. Although Zangwill's series of Ghetto sketches "Children of the Ghetto," "Grandchildren of the Ghetto" and "Dreamers of the Ghetto" remain his most notable work, Canadians would do well to remember "The Master," the story of the life of an artist whose early days were passed in Nova Scotia. Many have been the descriptions of our picturesque eastern province, but none more vivid than

Zangwill's chapters on the land once called Acadia. Of his fiction dealing with Hebrew characteristics, "Dreamers of the Ghetto" is easily the most remarkable production. Heine, Spinoza and Disraeli represent the Jew in poetry, philosophy and politics, and in "The Primrose Sphinx" Zangwill has given the world a brilliant sketch of the premier who anticipated modern imperialism. Nor is the artistic side of Disraeli forgotten, for we are told that he "felt all the tragedy of vanished Rome, all the marble appeal of ancient Athens." Zangwill, indeed, had a marvellous gift of words. This Semitic novelist used the English language with such brilliant facility that his sentences became jewelled strings of prose, flashing before the dazzled eyes of his English readers.

In "The Master" Zangwill's gift of epigram far outdoes the efforts at smartness of some of our modern novelists. This novel, published more than thirty years ago, is startlingly modern in its crispness of repartee. The description of the modern literary celebrity at a fashionable reception as "an unfortunate lion who was to be thrown to the Christians" is poignantly appropriate. His reference to a coarse-grained artist who attempted the study of delicate young girls as a Pan who tried to portray Psyche is a gleam of genius. Thoroughly Hebrew was Zangwill's sensitiveness to the beauties of art and the appeal of drama. There is a great melancholy beneath all his studies of either Jewish or cosmopolitan life and he declares that Shakespeare's description of human existence as

"A tale told by an idiot,
Full of sound and fury
And signifying nothing"

is absolutely comprehensive. "He found," says Zangwill, "the supreme expression for life as he had for everything in life." Yet Zangwill was too keenly alive to the freshness of life's spring-time ever to become a blank pessimist. There was always something in an English April which appealed to his heart and which gave him understanding of the great Disraeli's love of the primrose. England has never shared the continental persecution of the Jew, and modern British royalty, especially in the case of King Edward VII, has shown ready recognition of the nobility and charm of such families as the Sassoons and the Rothschilds. Hence there was prompt appreciation of Zangwill's literary gift, and it seemed as if the young novelist would go far. But during the Boer War, Zangwill turned aside into political paths and lost the charm of his early artistry. His pacifist views were unpopular and in "The Mantle of Elijah" he practically attacked Joseph Chamberlain and his colonial policy and his essay in fiction degenerated into a sort of propaganda. The return of the Jews to Palestine appealed strongly to Zangwill as a patriotic cause and he was bewildered that Jerusalem made little appeal to members of his race residing in London or New York. His later years were those of disillusion and disappointment.

Yet Zangwill has left much that the British people should remember [illegible] nothing of greater [illegible] than that musical play, "Merely Mary Ann," which Eleanor Robson made a triumphant success. It has the sentimental touch of Barrie, but a satire all its own. By its brightness Zangwill's memory should be illumined.

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Toronto's Need for Hospital Extensions

The new Toronto General Hospital [illegible] ... less than fifteen years, but despite the fact that it was originally regarded as one of the most adequate institutions of its kind to be found anywhere and that within recent years most of the other city hospitals have been extended, Toronto's present hospital needs far outrun existing accommodations. The whole tendency of modern social organization, especially the ever-present development of apartment house living, has made hospitals a more indispensable factor in urban life than was the case a quarter of a century ago. The ablest authorities on social and medical science are agreed that exclusive of sanitaria [illegible] every city should have [illegible] hospital beds for every thousand of population. Statistics on this subject show how Toronto has slipped behind this mark. [illegible] New York has [illegible], Boston [illegible], Philadelphia [illegible], Buffalo [illegible], Baltimore [illegible], St. Louis [illegible] and Cleveland [illegible]. [illegible] it will be noted that Toronto ranks [illegible] ... for every thousand of the people. Ottawa [illegible], [illegible] and Hamilton [illegible].

Proud as many Torontonians are of the quality of their hospitals, and of the professional attainments of those associated with them, it will be seen that Toronto stands far down on the list [illegible] accommodations. [illegible] The group of public-spirited citizens who constitute the Board of Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital have considered plans for extensions by which they hope to lift Toronto's showing of beds per thousand of population by [illegible] one half of the deficiency. The cost is placed at $[illegible], and of this sum the University of Toronto has already agreed to contribute 32 per cent. or $[illegible]. It has been decided that $[illegible] or 24 per cent. of the total, [illegible] to make of Toronto City Council, and for the balance of 44 per cent. or $[illegible] the Trustees look to the generosity of private individuals.

In asking less than [illegible] per cent. of the total from the city the Trustees are certainly making no inordinate demand. The present out-patient accommodations handle with some difficulty a total of [illegible] attendances per annum. These will be increased, it is hoped, to provide for 115,000 per annum. The growth of this phase of hospital work has been phenomenal. In 1912 attendances in the Out-Patient Department were [illegible]; in 1926 they totalled 65,136, and at times it has actually been necessary to limit them, to the distress of poor sufferers. It should be remembered also that the vast majority of sick accommodated within the hospital are public ward patients. In 1926 these totalled 71.20 per cent. of the whole and even then hundreds of less acute cases had to be placed on the waiting list. The present Private Patients Pavilion though finely equipped, has one serious defect, namely that it has practically no accommodation for patients of moderate means. The trustees hope to increase the total number of patient beds from 742 to 1,068 and to reserve practically all of the 326 new beds for people of poor to moderate means. Thus the general taxpayer is to be the benefactor of the new plans, though all that he is asked to contribute is 24 per cent. At present accommodations for nurses and help are absurdly inadequate and demand a remedy; and it is also necessary that the Department of Radiology which plays an ever increasing part in the work of preventative medicine and healing should be extended.

We doubt whether any philanthropic institution has ever presented a better case for increased public support, and it is to be hoped that Toronto's citizenship will have the foresight to make an ungrudging response.

The Tragedy of Empress Carlotta

Napoleon the Third's Attempt to Re-Establish European Absolutism in Mexico Recalled by Her Death

By L. A. M. Lovekin.

THE year 1848 marked an era of political disorder in France. Louis Philippe abdicated and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, nephew of the first Emperor, a bold and ambitious adventurer, obtained by more or less creditable means the Presidency of a Republic where he proved a poor parody of the First Consul. The glamour surrounding the name enabled him in 1822, by means of a nominally free, but really coerced, vote, to obtain the throne as Emperor, to wield for a time an autocratic sceptre. But the situation was a dangerous one and such a regime had to be maintained by adventitious aids. The French people at large had to be amused and their attention distracted from their own national affairs. They had to be dazzled, and the Crimean war, the war with Austria, and the deliverance of Italy were spectacular performances with this end in view. The condition of Mexico was such as to afford a stage for a political drama and was very soon the scene of secret plotting by French spies and Mexican revolutionary conspirators and financial and other matters afforded a pretext for action, and in 1861 France, jointly with Britain and Spain, signed a convention to compel Mexico to fulfil the obligations solemnly contracted, and to give a guarantee of a more efficient protection for the persons and property of our respective countrymen. Any intervention in the domestic affairs of the nation was distinctly disavowed. It was never



THE LATE EMPRESS CARLOTTA
From a print issued during the time she sat on the throne of Mexico, sixty years ago.

suspected, either by Britain or Spain, that under cover of this legitimate proceeding there lay a net-work of Napoleonic scheming worthy of Machiavelli. But the Emperor had calculated on the opportunity for a coup d'etat. There had been lurking in his brain a design which he expressed later in a letter to General Forey, to restore to the Latin race its power and prestige on the Western Hemisphere against the encroachment of the Anglo Saxon. He would have undermined the principle asserted by George Canning against the Holy Alliance and adopted by President Monroe and unfortunately later misinterpreted and paraded as a "Doctrine" invented by the latter.

* * *

THE Napoleonic scheme began to assume an active form [illegible] the commencement of the year 1862 the war-ships of Britain, France and Spain lay before Vera Cruz with seven thousand Spanish and three thousand French soldiers on board, and February saw them on shore under command of the Spaniard, General Prim, and [illegible] written in letters of blood. Negotiations commenced and an agreement satisfactory in terms was signed in which the Mexican authorities showed themselves to be amenable to reason. At this time the country was in a state of dire confusion being in fact in the throes of the [illegible] hundredth and [illegible] revolution it had enjoyed in the course of less than half a century. Benito Juarez, an Indian of some education, but cunning, crafty and cowardly, was President de facto and to him the combined nations looked for immediate redress. But at the outset there [illegible] disagreement in the ranks of the Allies for it speedily became clear that Napoleon's designs covered much more than the mere obtainment of redress for present wrongs and guarantees of future security. For with his army there came semi-officially General Almonte, a notorious and avowed advocate and promoter of a Mexican monarchy.

Britain and Spain, seeking only justice and not conquest, refused to be parties to French intrigue and withdrew from the expedition leaving France alone in the field. Before this the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, who had some knowledge of South America, had been sounded by Napoleon as to his acceptance of a throne in Mexico, and being led to believe that his acceptance was a duty and the means of saving the country from political and moral chaos accepted the offer. But it was on the condition that Britain and France would support him with moral and material guarantees. This was at the moment when the triple combination was commencing to act and the arrival of their forces at Vera Cruz was speedily followed by the revelation of French designs and the disruption of the expeditionary armament. The entry of the French into the City of Mexico was as officially reported with rejoicing on the part of the people. But it was not effected without some severe fighting and one serious defeat. It was ere long followed by the convening of an Assembly of notables which solemnly offered the Imperial Crown to the Archduke. The value of this as a national demonstration may be seen in a memorandum written by an eye witness, a French officer, who has recorded, "we had to pay for the apparel of some of the notables, just as we had to pay for flowers which were thrown under the feet of the French on their entry into Mexico." Then came the reinforcement of the French army and the appointment of Bazaine as Commander in Chief, later the chief figure in the Metz fiasco, one of the disastrous episodes of the Franco-Prussian war. It is right to concede him every credit for wisdom in directing matters political as well as military, and had he been allowed free action much disaster would have been averted. In 1864 Maximilian landed in Mexico with his wife, who unwittingly came to a bed of sorrow and thorns. He applied himself conscientiously to the execution of a hopeless task in the face, as he was, of civil turmoil, conspiracy and falsehood, which only ended in his ultimate betrayal into the hands of Juarez, who led armed insurrection against the Empire. It was not surprising that the Judas in the case was a typical Mexican named Lopez, one of the personal staff and the recipient of favors and possessing the confidence of both Emperor and Empress. It was not long before the tragedy at Queretaro followed and Maximilian went to his death, June 19th, 1867, at the hands of the semi-civilized half-breeds he had been duped into serving.

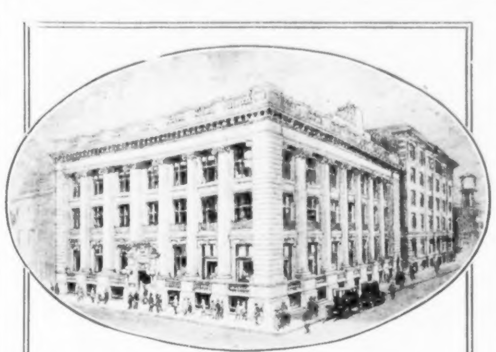
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EMPRESS CARLOTTA, whose long life recently ended after she had been in the shadow of death for many years, was at the time in Europe, and the last act of the tragedy in Mexico was never known to her. Daughter of the King of the Belgians, Marie Carlotta had, like her husband, credited the misrepresentations of the Napoleonic agents and entered enthusiastically into the work she had been led to suppose was a womanly mission of a high order. She was speedily undeceived. An astute woman, though over-credulous and apt to think others as honest in intention as herself, she found that the sham Imperialism upheld by the points of French bayonets was merely a tinselled veil hiding falsehood, conspiracy and treachery. But despite all this she never flinched or hesitated in her thankless task. What she might have accomplished can now be only a question of speculation. The seed she sowed was good but it fell on barren soil, yet it can hardly have been sown in vain. Social, charitable and educational institutions were unknown to Mexico, and these the Empress endeavored to promote and cultivate and she spared neither effort or money in the work. Her private munificence was very great, her weekly dole amounting to ten thousand francs, according to our official statement, after the collapse of the Empire. But it was given without ostentation as an unfriendly critic has written that "her name will ever leave a shining track in the history of that unfortunate country, Mexico." The story of the pathetic end of her life blighted in its prime can be but briefly told. At a certain critical moment Maximilian proposed to abdicate. The Empress, not despairing, advocated delay while she went to Europe to ask for intervention.

Maximilian's troubles were at the time made more acute by the fact that in a covert way the United States Government was encouraging the revolutionists. A letter in fact had been brought to light from Lincoln himself to Juarez in which he says, "we are not at open war with France but reckon on money, common and voluntary enlistments, all of which we shall countenance." It will be remembered that his successor, the accidental President Johnson, acted in much the same way in the case of the Fenians who were conspiring against Canada, encouraging and even arming them. Marie Carlotta embarked on her mission with the understanding that if she failed Maximilian was to abdicate and return to Europe. She landed at St. Nazaire, August, 1866. Her coming was unexpected and decidedly disagreeable to Napoleon III, and discouragement and failure met all of her efforts. She had arrived at a most inopportune time, just after Austria had been crushed at the battle of Sadowa and was prostrate at the feet of Prussia. So, from the House of Hapsburg nothing could be expected. To Napoleon the fountain of all her woes, poor Carlotta first appealed. He acted like the treacherous adventurer he was, and was at first too sick to see the distracted woman. She, however, obtained an interview, long and angry, with M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the Minister of State, and forced him to obtain audience with the Emperor. It was vehement and recriminatory. As recorded by the unfortunate Princess, it indicated the collapse of her nervous system and the outbreak of insanity which shortly after followed, never to end, dates from this interview. The Pope, to whom she also appealed and looked to with confidence and almost certainty, extended neither hope nor comfort to the unhappy woman, though he protected her until she could be sent to Belgium, her home. Then it was her very soul withered, reason gave way. She sat until her death, a few weeks ago, in the realms of mental darkness. Hopelessly insane from that time to the present she merely existed with a vision of days that have gone with her beloved Maximilian ever before her and a spectral expectation of an early reunion with him in her sometime palace across the ocean. Now the curtain has fallen on her long and tragic sojourn in darkness and the shadow of mental death.



HON. DR. MANION, M.P.
One of the members of the Ontario Government Control Commission announced recently by Premier Ferguson. Dr. Manion represents Fort William in the House of Commons and has been prominent in public affairs for ten years. He was awarded the Military Cross for his services during the Great War. He was Minister of Civil Re-establishment in the first Meighen administration and Postmaster-General in the second, and is widely known as a public speaker.



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National Problem Solved

By John Lanigan Charlesworth

THE idea came to me while I was shaving. Ideas frequently do at that hour, particularly if the blade be sharp and the beard well softened. Then a train of thought will sometimes runs as smoothly as Mr. Gilette's ingenious invention slides over the lathered face.

And so it happened on this morning. Fragments of a heated argument of the previous evening still clung to my mind as stubbornly as bristles will cling to the hollows of the face. The subject had been Canada's national problems. We had discussed the Maritimes' struggle for their rights; attempted to work out an equitable scheme of freight rates; consulted maps and encyclopaedia to settle the practicability of the Hudson's Bay Railway; and had nearly come to blows over the tariff.

In short, the evening had been a complete session of the House of Commons in miniature. The parallel is exact, for we had adjourned without settling anything except the futility of democratic institutions.

That was the chief point that remained in my mind as I started to work up the lather. "And that isn't very helpful," I thought, "since we are committed to a democratic form of government, with all its inherent weaknesses and follies. Neither the B. N. A. Act nor the late Imperial Conference made any provision for a Mussolini and there doesn't appear to be such a person in Canada anyway."

At this point I lathered my chin with especial vigour.

"The trouble with all our problems," I said to myself, "is that there are just as many people opposed to my suggested solution as there are in favor of it. If the Western farmers want to ship their grain through Hudson's Bay or Vancouver, there are plenty of Easterners ready to show that such a proceeding would ruin the country. Manufacturers are shocked almost every day by the benighted ignorance of the Vandals who would destroy the sacred tariff."

Here I commenced to shave.

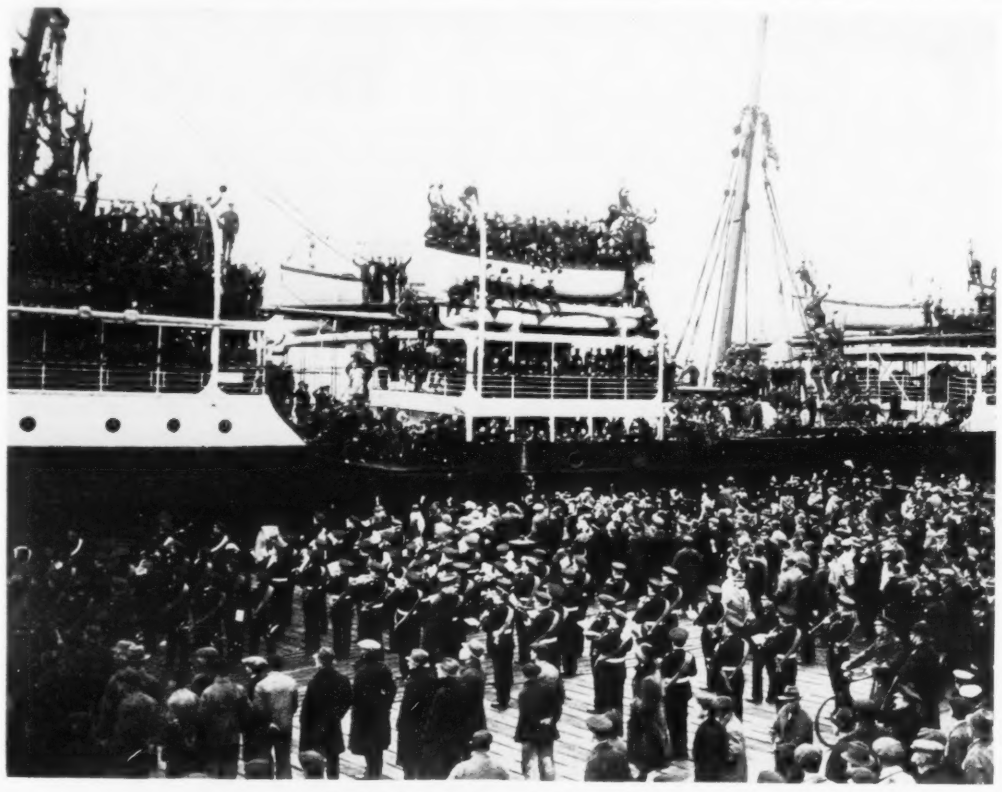
"If only there were some problem on which all parties were agreed," I sighed.

Immediately I was confronted by a personal problem. In one corner of the shelf rested and rusted a pile of discarded razor-blades. How often had I increased it, frowning as I considered that some day I must get rid of the lot. There was a problem for anyone possessed of a sensitive conscience. Bury the accursed things and some innocent dog might dig them up with painful if not fatal consequences. Thrown in the street they were a menace to tires. In the garbage they might cut the unsuspecting collector, causing blood-poisoning; or, if he escaped, what of the suffering hogs who might be the ultimate consumers?

And then, since I had been thinking nationally, I perceived that this problem too was national. In thousands of homes throughout this glorious Dominion it must daily arise. In thousands of homes the setting sun saw it still unsolved. This surely was a matter worthy of the country's finest brains.

Inspiration flashed upon me. The Government could be forced to deal with this issue of gravest import to the adult male population.

I parcelled the blades in three thicknesses of stout brown paper, put the pacake in an envelope and addressed it to the Prime Minister, Ottawa. It did not even require a stamp.



MARINES' LAST GLIMPSE OF ENGLAND
An impressive photograph taken at Portsmouth when the troopship "Minnesota" left for China with the 1,000 Royal Marines who are to form part of the Shanghai Defence Force. The men lined the rigging and took up every point of vantage to wave their last farewells to their sweethearts, wives and children assembled on the jetty.



O. St. C. O'MALLEY
Charge d'affairs of the British Embassy at Pekin, who has been for some weeks at Hankow in charge of negotiations with the Cantonese (Nationalist) leader, Eugene Chen.



STEWART McCLENAGHAN, EX-M.P.
The eminent Ottawa public man who represents Eastern Ontario on Premier Ferguson's Government Control Board. He was born in 1866 at Oxford Mills, Grenville County, Ont., but has lived in Ottawa from boyhood. He has had a most successful commercial career and is President of the Eastern Retail Merchants' Association of Canada. He has long played a prominent part in the public affairs of the federal capital and was one of the representatives of Ottawa in the last parliament.

Mederic Martin Wants a Stampede

By P. W. Luce

RESIDENTS of Montreal may be thrilled by a real western stampede next year, if Mayor Mederic Martin can translate his desire into action. The eastern metropolis has never seen bull-dogging, steer riding, broncho busting, wild cow milking, chuck wagon outfits, or any of the other colorful spectacles that go to make up the vivid representations of life on the open range, but it is safe to assume tens of thousands would flock to the first rodeo after the versatile mayor had press-agented it in his inimitable way.

Mayor Martin saw his first stampede last year while in Calgary with the party of University of Montreal students that visited the west in the interests of the Bonne Entente movement. The mayor could hardly tear himself away from the stadium; even after the programme was through he lingered around the corrals talking with the cow boys and looking over the mean horses at close range. One afternoon he stood in the pouring rain for hours watching the wild cow milking contest and the wild horse race, deaf to all pleas that he should seek shelter.

"I never passed a more pleasant afternoon in my life," he said later. "I was soaked to the skin, but I didn't mind it at all. It was worth while getting wet to see those cows refuse to be milked, and I certainly got a great kick out of the wild horse race. I am going to do my best to have these cow punchers come to Montreal next year and give us exhibitions. Quebec has never seen anything like it!"

A Carroll Limerick

THE only Limerick known to have been written by Lewis Carroll, author of "Alice in Wonderland", is printed in a book called "Further Nonsense", a collection of verse and prose by Carroll, published this week. It runs thus:—

"There was a young lady of station,
'I love man' was her sole exclamation;
But when men cried, 'You flatter,'
She replied, 'Oh! no matter,
Isle of Man is the true explanation'."

Carroll sent this Limerick to Miss Vera Beringer, the child actress who played the part of Little Lord Fauntleroy in the play of that name. He died nearly twenty-nine years ago, and the present book is made up of a number of verses and humorous articles which he wrote when he was a youth, and extracts from letters to children.

The Passing Show

TRIOLET IN FASHION

You said it was beer,
And I really believed it;
You said it was beer—
And I quaffed, full of cheer,
And collapsed on my ear!
(Gunpowder conceived it!)
You said it was beer—
And I really believed it!

* * *

Home, you may take it as sooth, is where the bear is.

* * *

One begins to notice, after a certain period of time, that many of these chaps who insist in arguments at the club that woman's place is the home seem very disinclined to provide some woman with her proper place.

* * *

There is no doubt that the radio is marvellous. How else would it know to blow all five tubes just when you had paid your coal-bill?

* * *

Mr. Leonard Oliver, M.P.P., who is Miss Agnes McPhail's contribution to the Ontario Legislature, recently remarked that after one week's experience in the Legislature it was his conclusion he would be better occupied back at home feeding the pigs.

Without going too deeply into the merits of the comparison, it might be pointed out to Mr. Oliver that many other people reached the same conclusion soon after he had announced his candidature for the legislature.

* * *

ROGUES' GALLERY

That is Mrs. Smithers. She is one of our worst offenders. Her type of criminal has become so prevalent that it has received a special name. She is known as a back-seat driver. Yes, she is the kind of person who sits comfortably in the back seat and says: "Henry, aren't you driving more than ten miles an hour?"—"Henry, you turned that corner on two wheels!"—"Watch out, Henry, there's a milk wagon two blocks down the street!"—"Henry, don't try to pass that street-car! There isn't room!"—"Henry, aren't you driving more than ten miles an hour?"

Yes, that is Mrs. Smithers over there. The police wouldn't let us do it to her personally, so we hung her portrait instead.

* * *

It's a long loan that has no returning.

* * *

The other evening I was at a friend's house and upon invitation tasted some of the liquor he had made himself. Really, it was terrible. I thought for a moment he had tapped a gasoline barrel by mistake. I knew then what these circus fire-eaters ought to feel like when they chew their stuff, only I know they don't. (I was disillusioned about circuses long before such a thing as prohibition enforcement was heard of.) Anyway, I thought my throat was going to burst into flame. And this is not the only experience of its kind that I have had. The amount of bad liquor that people are making and persuading you to drink is absolutely terrible. Really, I think there ought to be a law against it.

* * *

WHEN LOVE DIES

When Love dies, there is none to mourn;
Out of a void, how can there come a tear?
Out of an emptied heart, what can be born?—
When Love dies, none's beside her bier.

For how can they, to whom the World she gave,
And who lived in it for a careless space,
Now that it's gone—while Love is in her grave—
Believe that there was ever such a Place?

When Love dies, there is none to mourn,
Save only one who still is gaily dressed—
Methinks I saw her, quietly forlorn,
Love, weeping on her own dead breast.

* * *

Henry Ford says that it was the jokes about the Ford that made it popular. But it doesn't always follow. There are a lot of jokes made about prohibition.

Hal Frank

Passing the Buck

Employee—"Sir, can you let me off to-morrow afternoon to go Christmas shopping with my wife?"

Employer—"Certainly not! We are too busy!"

Employee (much relieved)—"Thank you, sir, you are very kind!"—*The Passing Show (London)*.

Happy Thought

BEN PERRY had as his guests this week, Mrs. Ben Perry and daughter, Miss Peggy.—*New Mexico paper*.

Familiar Touch

Stick-up Man: "Gimme your money!"

Mr. Peck (absent-mindedly): "Yes, my dear."—*Colgate Banter*.



SUCH a disposition toward peace and industry has been displayed in the House of Commons since it re-assembled a week ago that it is now considered to be well within the bounds of possibility that the session will be over by about the first of May. During the few days of its duration as much work has been done by the legislators as ordinarily would occupy them for six weeks or two months, and the tendency to move along at the present pace is apparent on all sides. Should the session be more protracted than is now anticipated, the cause probably will be either delay on the part of the government in bringing down legislation or insistence by private members in presenting and debating resolutions of academic character. Two considerations are influencing the various elements in the House toward amicability and progress, the first being a realization that the country has no appetite just now for more partizan controversy, and the second a desire on the part of individual members to earn their indemnities this session with as little delay as necessary. The general disinclination to indulge in unprofitable and unpopular debate was emphasized during the week in the way in which the ministry was allowed to progress with its legislation and in the aloofness shown toward such proposals of private members as were presented. One day was sufficient for the passage of eight million dollars of supplementary estimates for the present fiscal year which were sidetracked by the sudden dissolution of the last parliament. In succeeding days other government measures brought over from last session were variously advanced, included in these being the rural credits scheme and the bill for the revaluation of soldiers' lands. Mr. Dunning's bill for implementing the arrangement with the British holders of Grand Trunk debenture bonds was also got under way, the Minister advising the House in this connection of his ambition to further re-establish the financial structure of the National Railways by additional legislation over a period of time. He declined, however, an invitation to make known his policy in regard to a writing down of the capitalization of the system, although the administration has been securing expert advice on this subject for some months.

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THE week brought forth a definite statement from Premier King of his attitude toward the situation in China and the question of the safety of Canadians in that country. He does not propose to send any troops to the protection of the nationals of Canada in Shanghai and elsewhere in the civil war zone, taking the ground that such action is not warranted by the situation as it now exists. Mr. King observed that it was primarily the duty of the country in which foreigners were residing to afford them protection in such circumstances and he pointed out that during the years the Chinese have been fighting among themselves only one Canadian has been killed and the slayer was punished by the Chinese. Another consideration advanced by the Prime Minister in support of his decision was the fact that Canada had nothing to do with the concessions and other privileges held by the foreign interests in China and the limitation of which is one of the objects of the nationalist movement in that country. Mr. King's statement was made in response to inquiries in the Commons and its purport was such as was [illegible] comment. Apparently those [illegible] be the critics of the government on [illegible] are not prepared to advance to parliament the view that any intervention by Canada in China in the interests of Canadian nationals is warranted at the present time.

***

IT WAS to be expected that the session would not pass without some of the ghosts of the bitter political strife which marked the last parliament and later in the election campaign being dragged forth. C. H. Cahan of Montreal has inaugurated an expedition for the unearthing of some of the details of the events which led to the resignation of the King government last June, the establishment of Mr. Meighen in the premiership, and the sudden winding up of parliament. He has introduced a motion calling for the production of correspondence that passed between Baron Byng and Mr. King and between Baron Byng and Mr. Meighen on the question of dissolution. It is said that there is in existence communications or records bearing on the exchanges of views between the former Governor-General and the party leaders on the constitutional issue that was then the storm-centre of dispute and that these records would throw much interesting light on the famous controversy and on the attitude of those participating in it. The government refrained from giving any undertaking that such documents as may exist would be produced in the House, and the proposal to have the secrets unfolded may be resisted. Another question of a constitutional character that may disrupt temporarily the cordiality now obtaining is that having to do with the return of natural resources to Alberta. It is said that some of the leaders of the Conservative Opposition do not approve of the proposal for a motion from their side of the chamber calling for the transfer of the resources such as that filed by J. W. Edwards of Frontenac. The ministry, too, may seek to escape the issue by objection to the motion, should it be made, on the ground that the school funds phase of the natural resources matter is before the Supreme Court. The chances are that the matter will remain where it is for the present session.

***

ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL produced in the House reveal the present position of the parties now contending for possession of the valuable power rights on the Ottawa River at Carillon rapids. During the term of office of the Meighen administration last summer the licenses of the National Hydro-Electric Company of Montreal were renewed until December 1, 1927, the company's authority to begin the development of power being extended to that date. Upon the return of the King Government to office this extension was at once cancelled, but later a new extension was granted to May 1. The rights of the Montreal-Ottawa and George Bay Canal Company also require to be renewed at about that date if they are to be continued. The battle is now on between these rival interests and the beginnings of what promise to be extensive lobbying enterprises are visible. The conflict probably will reach its major stages in the railway committee of the Commons. Bills in behalf of both companies will be fathered by private members, it is assumed.

THE announcement of Mr. Ferguson's liquor commission attracted more attention among the federal legislators than anything that transpired in their own House, the personnel of the board evidently being a surprise even to the Ontario Premier's friends in the Capital. Mr. Hanna's selection for the chairmanship seems to have favorably impressed almost everybody, and it is assured that he will enjoy the confidence of the province. Hon. R. J. Manion should likewise be a popular choice. He will not be required, it is understood, to relinquish his seat in the House of Commons. The third member of the board, Mr. McClenaghan, has been prominently identified with politics and civic affairs in Ottawa for many years and represented the constituency in the last parliament.

***

THE criticism issued in London by Commissioner Lamb of the Salvation Army of the policy of the government in withdrawing its financial contributions to the Army's immigration work brought a prompt rejoinder from the Immigration Department in Ottawa. The department during the week made public a statement in which some things quite other than compliments are voiced regarding the Army's immigration methods. The department, for example, disapproves of the Army's practice of assisting itself to money earned in wages by boys brought to Canada to cover the cost of ocean passage. It observes also, that although the federal government's financial contributions had nothing to do with the Army's arrangements with the various provinces, it seemed to be the policy of the Army to restrict its immigration activities largely to provinces which also made donations to it. In short, in the view of the departmental officials, the Salvation Army was not entirely unselfish in its operations and they lean to the opinion that greater returns might have been given by the organization for the $376,000 contributed by the government to its immigration funds during the last twenty years. As mentioned in a previous article, the department will now promote boy immigration under a policy of its own and in conjunction with the provincial governments. The Minister, Mr. Forke, expects to bring a considerable number of boys to the Dominion this year, and these will be trained at provincial farms before being placed in regular employment.

***

T. L. CHURCH of Toronto and the Minister of Railways exchanged some over-heated remarks during the Commons debate on railway estimates. Mr. Church was uncomplimentary in his references to Sir Henry Thornton's management of the National Railways, holding that the president has too great a passion for making radio speeches and also that he has a disturbing predilection for assistance from the United States. Mr. Dunning was vigorous in his defence of Sir Henry, deploring the nature of Mr. Church's attack, and voicing the conviction that the head of the National system was guided in his work by the highest principles of patriotism. He gave more attention to Mr. Church's remarks than they merited, perhaps, for it is seldom during any session that the Toronto member lets a week pass without making known his opinion of Sir Henry and his works.

***

THE flag above the Parliament Buildings has been at the half mast almost every day that the Commons has sat since the opening of parliament in December. First it was for J. C. Douglas of Antigonish-Guysborough. Next it was for J. W. King of North Huron. A little while later it was lowered to mark the passing of Senator Pardee, and within the last few days it dropped again in token of the death of J. K. Fleming of Victoria-Carleton. One of the vacancies has already been filled by the election of William Duff in the Nova Scotia constituency. By-elections in the other ridings will be held early. For the vacant Ontario senatorship there are already several applicants. The various posts of honor and emolument that the Prime Minister has had to fill since his return to power has made it comparatively easy for him to reward friends who assisted him in the last two elections.



THE LATE SENATOR FREDRICK F. PARDEE

Who died suddenly in Florida recently, was one of the most widely known of Canadian public men. He was born in 1867 at Sarnia, Ont., his lifelong home, the son of Hon. Timothy Blair Pardee, one of the stalwarts of the Mowat Cabinet of half a century ago. He was a barrister by profession and entered politics as a successful candidate for West Lambton in the Ontario Legislative elections of 1898. He was defeated in 1902 by the late Hon. W. J. Hanna, but consolation came in 1906, when he was elected to the House of Commons for West Lambton at a bye-election created by the retirement of Hon. J. F. Lister, K.C. Mr. Pardee continued to sit for this riding until 1921 when his defeat was followed by his elevation to the Senate, an appointment generally approved. In 1917 he was under heavy fire for having supported conscription, but retained his Liberal affiliations. He had a striking personality and a fine voice and was universally popular.

CIVIL servants received the good news following the reassembling of parliament that the Civil Service Commission had made a favorable report on the long discussed proposal for upward revision of their salary schedules. The report recommends an expansion of the government payroll to the extent of about three million dollars a year and would give each civil servant an increase of from sixty to one hundred and eighty dollars. The government has yet to take the recommendations under consideration, but the question of salary revision has been in the air for a long time and the probability is that the report will be approved. The civil service recently has lost a number of valuable men who have been tempted away by the greater rewards to be secured in other spheres. Some of them will be hard to replace, and if there are not to be further losses of similar character higher salaries for certain classes of positions will have to be provided.

The Tragedy of Albert Smith

(Conductors employed by the Toronto Transportation Commission are forbidden to moisten their thumbs when distributing transfers to passengers.)

ALBERT SMITH was both gentle and kind,
Always polite and extremely refined,
Truly a man of superior mind,
Worked for the T. T. C.

Punctual, courteous, ever alert,
Wearing immaculate collar and shirt,
Highly respectable fellow was Bert,
Worked for the T. T. C.

Bert's assiduity carried him far,
At last he was placed (as the best men are)
In charge of a beautiful "one man" car,
Owned by the T. T. C.

But one cold day, when his hands were numb,
To loosen a transfer he moistened his thumb,
An Inspector saw him—the end had come—
He left the T. T. C.

Albert Smith grew morose and sad,
Taking to drink, became thoroughly bad,
Joined the Marines and at last went mad,
Died, and was buried at sea.

—*Roger B. Priestman.*

50 Rathnally Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Turkish Treasures Displayed

AS PART of the liberal education policy of the republic, the Imperial Turkish Treasury at Stamboul is being opened to the public. There they will see innumerable priceless objects which have accumulated for more than four centuries, including booty from ancient Persia and the Orient.

Among the Byzantine relics is said to be part of the cranium of the traditional head of John the Baptist. There are four Sultans' thrones, including a wonderful work of the early sixteenth century—the enameled pearl-encrusted throne of the Persian Shah Ismail. There is a complete set of all the Sultans' gala costumes. Galaxies of precious stones, some as big as a bantam's egg, glitter on Sultans' aigrettes, daggers, sabres, rifles and pipe mouthpieces.

The whole treasure was sent twice to Asia Minor for safety during the wars of the last ten years.

For the first time the Turkish public also will soon be able to view the imperial harem, which will be thrown open in the summer. Its vast labyrinth of apartments shows five centuries of Turkish artistic development.

Another Egyptian Controversy

THE directors of the Berlin Museum deny charges made by the Egyptian papers that the Egyptologist, Professor Borchardt, smuggled the head of the Egyptian Queen Nefretete from Tell el Amarna, where it was excavated some years ago, which is the reason given in a Cairo report for preventing him from continuing excavations in the same region.

Cairo reports also say that this piece of sculpture, which is one of the most excellent extant, was kept secretly in Berlin until after the signing of the Versailles Treaty as a means of preventing its being restored to Egypt.

Professor Zahn, director of the new museum, said lately that the piece was legally awarded to Dr. Borchardt when a division of the findings was made at the completion of one phase of the excavations.

It is contended that proper entries were made in the Egyptian records and that the whole affair was in strict accordance with their laws.

The head, which is cut in chalkstone, is displayed in the main room of the new museum, and numerous replicas are to be found in Berlin art stores. In recent years the beautiful face of Queen Nefretete has attracted wide interest.

Canadian Folk Songs

A Timely Volume for Canada's Diamond Jubilee Year

By Hal Frank

A VOLUME of particular timeli- ness this year of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation is "Canadian Folk Songs," selected and translated by Mr. J. Murray Gibbon, and pub- lished by J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd. There are many English-speaking Canadians who are unaware that Can- ada is rich in folk-song; this due to the fact that these songs are for the most part native to the province of Quebec and have been heard rarely outside of the French language. It is the praiseworthy intention of Mr. Gibbon's collection, by means of his excellent English versions of the French lyrics, to bring to the wider notice of Canadians at large the beautiful chansons that have been sung to the dip of the paddle, the flash of the axe and the glow of the evening logs by many generations of the habi- tant.

Many of the songs that the French- Canadian sings were brought from Old to New France by the early settlers and handed down. Of these, several thousands have been collected, the lyrics of some remaining faithful to the faraway life of Europe, whilst others have been changed to reflect the vigor of the new life in the new world. The thirty songs that Mr. Gibbons has chosen to comprise his collection, however, are not, as he points out, confined to the chansons



GEOFFREY O'HARA
The well known composer who harmon- ized many of the melodies in "Canadian Folk Songs, Old and New."

brought out from Old France. They embrace also the songs that have sprung as a new birth out of the rich soil of pioneer life in Quebec, as well as those of the modern, robust ballad- mongers.

"Un Canadian Errant", the melan- choly strains of which, according to Mr. Gibbon, may be heard from Nova Scotia to the far northern wilds of Athabasca, is an example of the adapt- ation to a new sentiment of an old French chanson, "Si tu te mets anguille", the translation of which begins:

"Back of my auntie's house,
There you will find a pond,
I'll make myself an eel,
Eel swimming in the pond."

"If you become an eel,
Eel swimming in the pond,
I'll turn to fisherman,
I'll fish you back to ground...."

It is a folk-song that has parallels in many countries of Europe, and there is an English version to be found in Cecil Sharp's "Folk Songs from Somerset" under the name of "The Two Magicians". The modern words of "Un Canadian Errant" which have been linked to this tune, were written by Gerin-Lajoie at the time of the troubles of 1837-1838, and reflect the sorrowful state of mind of the exile:

From his Canadian home,
Banished a wanderer came,
And full of tears would roam
Countries that strangers claim.

Thoughtful and sad one day,
Down by a river bed
As the streams slipped away
These were the words he said:

"If you my land should see,
My so unhappy land,
Say to my friends from me
They in my memory stand...."

We quote:

"Vive la Canadienne" is another Canadian song with modern words written to the tune of an old French chanson, "Par derrier' chez mon pere" ("Back there at my father's cottage"). But in most cases the old words are still sung, telling of things that belong to Europe rather than to New France. The "donkey" in "Mari- anna s'en va-t-au moulin" is an animal practically unknown in Quebec. These chansons sing of princes, knights and shepherdesses in a country where princes, knights and shepherd- esses are certainly not record- ed on the census lists. Nantes, and Rouen, Paris, St. Denis and La Rochelle are the cities celebrated in these songs, although the singers from whose lips they were collected may never have crossed the boundaries of their county.

Of the native songs of Canada, the oldest known, we are told, is the lament of the dying trapper, Cadieux, "Petit rocher de la haute montagne" ("Oh, little rock of the high moun- tain"). The poem was found written in blood on a piece of birch-bark be- side the body of Cadieux, after he had attracted the attention of the hostile Iroquois to himself in order that his comrades of a hunting party might escape down the rapids of the Ottawa. "Tenaouich' Tenaga, Ouich'ka" is an- other ballad of early backwood days, which tells of a voyageur hearing from an old Indian of the death of his comrade and how he received a Christian burial.

Two of the most popular of modern French-Canadian songs have been in- spired by the life of the lumberman: the rollicking "Les Raftsmen", and "Dans les chantiers nous hivernerons" ("To Camp we'll go for our winter home") which reflects the joy of the lumberman released to the sweets of home-life again. "Envoyons d' l'Avant, nos gens" ("Send her on, along, along") is a rhythmic song of the paddlers, and "Youpe, Youpe, sur la riviere" (Youpe, Youpe, river along") a lively humorous account of an unsuccessful wooing, with the con- stant vigorous refrain:

"Youpe, Youpe, river along,
Hearing me faintly afar off;
Youpe, youpe, river along,
Hearing me faintly afar."

All of these appear in this collec- tion, which is, indeed, one of delight- ful and picturesque song, and Mr. Gibbon has provided singable and easy English words that have largely re- tained the spirit of the original. Selected from Ernest Gagnon's "Chanson Populaires du Canada", they have been provided with attract- ive musical settings by Geoffrey O'Hara and Oscar O'Brien, the two well-known Canadian composers. Mr. Gibbon makes acknowledgment to Charles Marchand, the noted French- Canadian singer, for the assistance he rendered, and it might be indicated that there is also an excellent article by M. Marchand in this volume on the interpretation of the songs of Quebec. Suitable decorations by Mr. Frank H. Johnston appear throughout the book.



JOHN MURRAY GIBBON
The well known novelist who made the English version of "Canadian Folk Songs, Old and New."

Out there on yonder mountains.

La-bas sur ces montagnes

Harmonized by OSCAR O'BRIEN.

Melody and words Collected by OSCAR O'BRIEN.



From "Canadian Folk Songs Old and New." English versions by J. Murray Gibbon, published by J. M. Dent and Sons of Toronto.

Limiting the Statues

LITTLE hitherto has been heard of the activities of the Fine Arts Commission established by Mr. Bald- win which it is hoped may fulfill some of the functions of the Ministry of Fine Arts without which no French Cabinet is complete. The Royal Com- missioners include Sir Reginald Blomfield, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Sir George Frampton, Vis- count Lee of Fareham, and Sir Ed- win Lutyens, and recently they issued a very interesting report which deals with some problems submitted by the Government and by public and quasi- public authorities. Among some apt criticisms of the taste, or lack of taste, shown in designs for buildings and monuments, there appear the fol- lowing remarks. "It has, for instance, occurred that some public-spirited offer to erect a memorial or to decor- ate a building has proved on exam- ination to be inacceptable, either ow- ing to the style or character of the design, or because the circumstances of the case do not justify additions to an existing building. It seems to be generally thought that the beauty of a town is necessarily enhanced by the erection of a monument, whereas our experience convinces us that monuments should be accepted only if, in addition to their purpose as memorials, they have definite artistic value." Another matter on which the Commission have been frequently consulted is the suitability and siting of statues. In some central areas of London the best sites are now occu- pied, and it is felt inadvisable to multiply statues in the London parks with the freedom exercised in Paris, Rome and Berlin. The Commission believe that crowded thoroughfares afford the best places, on the assump- tion that if many people pass along a street many people will see the statue. The Commissioners are definitely op- posed to the destruction of Waterloo Bridge, but have generously assisted the L.C.C. in its plans for a new bridge. They also place on record their opposition to the Bishop of Lon- don's scheme which involves the demolition of many of the City churches.

How It Ended

THE editor of *The Weekly Tele- graph* in announcing a new serial story that is to be complete in ten weeks, refers to older-fashioned serials which ran for six months or even longer. Then he adds:— "A good story of a long-drawn-out serial was once told me by a journalist long since dead. I suppose the incident must have happened seventy years ago. He was appointed editor of a provincial weekly, which was running a serial story by a local writer. It had been running for many months, and the new editor was anxious to see the end of it. "By-and-bye", said the author. Weeks went on and so did the serial, without any sign of a conclusion. At last the editor got desperate. He obtained a list of all the characters in the story, and wrote a final chapter himself, in which he put all the characters on board a ship and wrecked it without a survivor!

MUSIC *and* DRAMA



DORIS PATSTON
One of the principals in the cast of "Katja", the musical comedy coming to the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week.



JOHN BARRYMORE
Who is giving an excellent performance in the title role of "Don Juan", the current screen attraction at the Regent Theatre.

Londoners in Beethoven Programme

The last of the series of commemorative concerts arranged by the Hart House String Quartet in connection with the centenary of the death of Beethoven, which occurred on March 26th, 1827, took place at Hart House Theatre on Feb. 14th. In the series all the string quartet compositions of Beethoven have been covered in five concerts, each programme embracing works of the composer's three distinctive periods. Three of these concerts have been given by the Hart House Quartet itself, one by the Kilbourn Quartet of Rochester and the concluding event on February 14th by the London String Quartet. The latter was a postponed event, caused by the continuing illness of the 'cellist, Warwick Evans. Until his recovery a substitute has been found in another well-known 'cellist, Hugues Britt. The fame of the Londoners, which include the noted violinist, James Levey, at the first desk, the famous viola player and composer, H. Waldo Warner, and a very gifted artist, Thomas Petrie, as second violin, is now an old story in Toronto. They divide honors with the Flonzaleys in public approbation. The quality of their tone, the keenness of their responses and the intellectual dignity of their interpretation has had much to do with the revived interest in chamber music in America.

In their previous appearances the Londoners have been noted for the varied interest of their programmes, including many delightful modern compositions, but in this case they were performing a sort of sacred oblation toward the composer who lifted the quartet form to higher emotional and dramatic levels than had previously been known. This particular programme included all remaining quartets by Beethoven not heard earlier in the season and was singularly illustrative of the composer's development. His fame as a worker in this form burst upon the world in 1800, when he attained the age of thirty and published six quartets simultaneously under the single opus number 18. Of this initial series Mr. Levey and his companions played No. 3 in D major. During the next decade when his work was assuming a broader emotional scope and when the imperishable splendor of his genius became apparent to everyone, he composed a few quartets intermittently, the Quartet in F minor published in 1810, coming at the very height of his emotional second period. After this work (which was included in the programme) Beethoven ceased to compose quartets for fourteen years, returning to the form again in 1824, during the last three years of his life. By that time he was stone deaf and had lost his enthusiasm for rigid classical forms. Two examples of this third and final period were played on Monday night, the Quartet in B flat major, opus 130 (1825) and the "Great Fugue," opus 133, his very last quartet, completed in 1826 not long before the illness which finally carried him off.

Of the works on this programme opus 95 was unquestionably the greatest. The early quartet in D major which was the first item is replete with charm and elegance, but lacks the mystical emotional appeal of music created but a few years afterward. It was rendered with a glowing, fluent, intimate beauty of expression. Seemingly, however, Mr. Britt, the 'cellist, failed to do himself justice. He was heard here last autumn with the Mischa Elman Quartet and a few seasons ago with the Letz Quartet, and on those occasions his tone and expression had more breadth and quality than were evident on Monday night. Nevertheless Mr. Britt is a most finished musician, well worthy of his new associations, and greater familiarity with them will no doubt produce better results. Opus 95, which followed—the work of Beethoven's fortieth year—showed the composer in his most radiant aspects. Strangely enough it has no slow movement. All four sections are either Allegro or Allegretto, marked by an inimitable buoyancy and wealth of utterance, closely knit, each an integral part of the whole; and the superb vitality and charm of the playing of Mr. Levey and his associates made the rendering a triumph.

Opus 130, the work of the composer's physical decline, has no such cohesion as its predecessor on the programme. It is more like a suite than a classical quartet. There is little musical connection between the six episodes, and few of them rise to a real climax. Yet each is individually charming and the fifth (Cavatina) is ravishingly lovely in lyric expression. The work was played with a delicacy and distinction that were at all times captivating. As to the "Great Fugue," the composer's last quartet, my own feeling was that it was well to have heard it, because one's education having been completed, one need never take the trouble to listen to it again. It makes stupendous demands on the interpreters but it was plain that "even Homer nods." It is full of agonized fury as though it were the product of Beethoven's blackest moods, and in 1826 he had extreme cause for such fits of depression. But while the work is gloomy and furious it lacks the profundity of the composer's greater emotional flights, and it is clear that Fugue was not a vehicle which inspired him in the sense that it did Bach. But the execution was for the most part masterly and I doubt if any other Quartet could achieve such splendor of tone.

* * *

Eaton Choral Society's Fine Showing

The Eaton Choral Society at its concert in Massey Hall on February 10th revealed higher levels of achievement than in any previous year of its existence. It was to all intents and purposes the Canadian debut of Thomas J. Crawford, F.R.C.O., as a conductor of large forces and he scored a success that was little short of a triumph. Of course he has the advantage of the spade work of his predecessors, but the improvement in tonal quality, diction, and general elements of expression was so marked as to constitute a surprise. It was quite unnecessary for the listener to make allowances for the fact that the Society is a body recruited exclusively among the employees of a great commercial firm. Necessarily the women's voices rather over-balanced the men, but Mr. Crawford handled the various sections so tactfully that this circumstance was largely overcome. He is an admirable conductor who not only arouses the enthusiasm of his choristers but pays deep attention to detail, and brings forth a fine quality of tasteful expression in every phrase. The choir was supported by an excellent orchestra of 45 which included many of the best local instrumentalists, with Frank Blachford, the noted violinist, as concert master; and the gifted young musician, Elsie Bennett, at the piano.

The principal work of the evening was Coleridge Taylor's charming cantata, "A Tale of Old Japan," first sung here by the Mendelssohn Choir under Dr. Vogt in 1912. It is a melodious, transparent work, replete with fluent graces, delicate sentiment and harmonic elegances. It provides a judicious mingling of solos for the traditional quartet of voices with choral episodes. Considering the fact that the whole of the lengthy poem by Alfred Noyes is in unbroken metre of eight-syllable lines, the variety of treatment the composer achieved demonstrated his imagination and skill. An animated atmosphere was given to the production by the fact that the choristers were clad in kimonos of varied hues and the ladies wore chrysanthemums in their hair. The excellence of the choral and orchestral rendering has been indicated above, and the soloists, all artists familiar to the Canadian public, were of fine quality. The soprano, Jeanne Dusseau, sang in tones of pure expressive beauty, entirely devoid of anything approaching vibrato or tremolo, and the same was true of Elizabeth Campbell, whose noble mezzo intonation and perfect diction were delightful. Coleridge Taylor's music for the tenor voice is always most attractive, and in this work Alfred Heather distinguished himself by rich and appealing quality of his voice and the beauty of his declamation. The baritone, Arthur Blight, was indisposed but went on and sang as a matter of obligation, and his warm, vibrant voice helped to complete an admirable quartet.

The other choral numbers were of an attractive character and very ably sung. They included The "Hallelujah" chorus from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," sung with rhythmical fervor, and Barnby's "Sweet and Low." The fine quality of the women's voices was revealed in Percy Fletcher's "Follow Me Down to Carlow," and of the male voices in two-part songs, Mark Andrews' arrangement of "Now Sleeps the Crimson Petal" and Huhn's setting of W. E. Henley's noble poem, "Invictus" (Out of the Dark which Covers Me).

The soloists were heard in individual numbers and Madame Campbell gave an especially noble and lovely rendering of Massenet's "Pleurez mes Yeux" in addition to numbers by Gretchaninoff and Hageman. Madame Dusseau sang with smoothness, charm and sincerity a group that included Rachmaninoff's "No Prophet I" and LaForge's "Song of the Open." Alfred Heather gave an especially distinguished rendering of Liza Lehmann's setting of "Ah Moon of My Delight" (Rubaiyat) and Mr. Blight gave his popular interpretation of Rossini's "Largo al Factotum."

Hector Charlesworth

Otis Skinner In Revival of Old Success

"The Honor of the Family," which Otis Skinner has revived for his appearance at the Royal Alexandra theatre this week, has had a curious history. It was originally one of Balzac's romances, "Un Menage de Garcon." Emile Fabre dramatized it for the French stage as "La Rabouilleuse" where it was highly successful with Firmin Gemier in the powerful role of Colonel Philippe Bridau, later made famous by Mr. Skinner. Daniel Frohman acquired it and had Paul M. Potter make the English adaptation. It was apparently too literal for this continent, however, for we are told that not only Frohman himself, but William Gillette and Clyde Fitch later took a hand in the adaptation.

There were no soft lights in the character of Colonel Philippe Bridau in these original versions. He was a typical masculine creation of Balzac's, brutal, domineering and possessed of the belief that there was only one way to tame both women and horses and that was by means of the whip. It is interesting to learn, therefore, that when Otis Skinner first appeared in the role the audience determined his portrayal of the Colonel by taking him mirthfully, and henceforward Mr. Skinner injected a quality of humor into his characterization that lightened to a certain extent the other brutal qualities of the Colonel.

There is little reason to wonder at the success of the play as it at present stands, for it is intensely dramatic, not to say melodramatic, and abounding in characters possessed often of distorted human emotions. The scene is the French village of Issoudun, near Bourges, and the time is that of Napoleon's incarceration in St. Helena. Colonel Philippe Bridau, a former officer of Napoleon's and but recently acquitted of a charge of conspiracy against the Bourbons, arrives at the village to learn that his senile uncle, Jean-Jacques Rouget, is under the domination of a beautiful but avaricious vixen, Flora Brazier, who is scheming to acquire his fortune for herself and her lover, Commander Max Gilet. Philippe, for "the honor of his family," a title surely ironic, for he plainly indicates that he himself is entitled to a share in his uncle's fortune, takes a hand in the proceed-



WITH CHARLOT'S REVUE
Jessie Matthews and Harry Lytton in one of their scenes in the famous English revue at the Princess Theatre next week.

ings and there ensues a conflict of wills between himself and Flora that is reminiscent in no small degree of that of Petruchio and Katherine in "The Taming of the Shrew."

It is indicative of the incomplete transition of the play from the unlovely mood of Balzac to the more sentimental English attitude toward human affairs that the sympathy of the audience at first wholly with the fascinating uncouth Philippe and opposed to the sordid scheming of Flora, slowly reverses itself until we find that in the last act, where Philippe has slain Max Gilet in a duel and is attempting to persuade the grief-stricken Flora to be sensible and marry him, that the audience is completely in sympathy with the woman, the cold nature of Philippe overshadowing a little too clearly the magnetism of his personality. The play ends daringly enough with Flora fleeing to Paris cursing Philippe, while he waves gaily to her from the window, exclaiming that he will meet her in that city anon.

"The Honor of the Family," because of the depth of its characterization, is a piece that demands a high excellence in casting and considerable dramatic ability, and in a season when Toronto has endured quite a few indifferent productions, it is gratifying to record that the company at the Royal Alexandra is practically without a flaw. Mr. Skinner as Colonel Philippe is, of course, superb; the color and life he puts into the role, his mastery of grimace and gesture, and above all, the power of his own personality makes it an impersonation that captivates one's attention. Whatever one ultimately thinks of Colonel Philippe, he dominates the memory as a vital experience. Ranking with Mr. Skinner's performance is that of Miss Jessie Royce Landis, as Flora Brazier, whose great love for Max Gilet made one forget the cupidity of her nature. Miss Landis is a splendid actress, and in the last act while she awaited the news of her wounded lover's condition, in her projection of the mood of intense despair she rose to the heights of emotional acting. The scenes in which she and Mr. Skinner appeared together were a supreme delight for their artistry. The remainder of the company was all that could be desired. Robert Harrison, particularly, as the doddering uncle, Courtney White as Commander Max Gilet, D. V. Deering as Orsanto, his Corsican follower, and Julia Shaw as La Vedie, Flora's servant. All excellent performers in a very interesting play.

* * *

Madame Fahey In Concert at Massey Hall

For her concert in Massey Hall Tuesday of last week, Madame Winifred Lugrin Fahey, the Canadian soprano, presented an attractive program. Her first group comprised three songs of the eighteenth century and the singer was delightfully gowned to suit the occasion. Pergolesi's "Gentle Shepherd," the Swedish folk-song "When I Was Seventeen," and Sir Henry Bishop's "Love Has Eyes," as representative songs of this period, were sung in an appealing fashion, even if the delicate airiness of their sentiments was hardly suggested by the vocalist. More effective was she in the Mozart aria, "Non piu di Fiori" (from "La Clemenza di Tito") when the power of her voice and her careful control became apparent. Madame Fahey has a soprano of excellent volume and a wide range, although the middle register strikes one as her happiest medium.



THE LATE RUSSELL G. McLEAN
Distinguished Canadian singer who passed away from pneumonia at Vancouver on Feb. 6th.

Weber's aria, the highly dramatic "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster" ("Oberon") was the feature of the program, and here the singer's ability to project a big tone was revealed. Comment in this particular instance must also be made of her enunciation, which was extraordinarily clear and easy to follow. In the modern French group, Duparc's "Chanson Triste," Rabey's "Les Yeux," and Fourdrain's "Papillon," Madame Fahey sang with ease and a satisfactory indication of feeling.

The attempt at this concert to minimize the gaping spaciousness of Massey Hall and achieve an effect of intimacy by using a stage setting and toning down the light, is to be commended. It is to be hoped that further efforts in this direction will be made by other concert singers, because it aids not a little in placing the audience in a responsive mood.

Mr. William Hardiman, the assisting artist, is a violinist of ability, and if he was not particularly at home in the Bach Gavotte en Rondeau, his performance of the Wagner-Wilhelm Prize Song from Die Meister Singer and succeeding numbers revealed a pleasing tone and a considerable technique.

Miss Ruby Rouse gave excellent support to Madame Fahey at the accompanying piano.

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Trinity Players in One-Act Bill

The bill of three one-act plays put on by the Trinity College Dramatic Society for its sixth annual production at Hart House Friday and Saturday of last week was highly satisfactory. Excellent balance and contrast were achieved in the presentation of a sombrely ironical piece by Eugene O'Neill, "The Rope," a comedy-thriller by Booth Tarkington, "The Travellers," and a fantastic episode of Lord Dunsany's, "The Glittering Gate." The performance on the whole was creditable; individually, "The Rope" gave some evidence of mis-casting, and its effectiveness was lessened thereby. "The Travellers," however, not making much demands upon histrionic ability 'tis true, was played with considerable dash, and "The Glittering Gate," theatrically secure in the potency of its idea, was splendidly staged.

Eugene O'Neill was quite apparent in "The Rope," even if its theme slightly strained one's credulity. The scene is a barn on the Bentley farm and the centre of interest is a noose hanging from one of the beams. It had been placed there by cracked old Abraham Bentley, possessed by the idea that his errant son, Luke, who had decamped with some of his father's money, will return and hang himself thereby. Meanwhile Annie, the wretched daughter, and her husband, Pat, are scheming to get the rest of the old man's money. Luke returns boldly this day, and when he discovers that his frenzied father is serious in his mad desire to see the son swing on the rope, falls easily in with the plans of his sister and brother-in-law to do in the father and take his money. While they are gone for this purpose, Mary, the little grand-daughter, catches hold of the noose and swings on it with girlish glee. The rope collapses, spilling a bag of coins fastened to its roof. Thus the childish purpose of the old man becomes clear, but the curtain falls with Mary tossing the coins into the sea in the wild joy of seeing them skip.

Thomas H. Taylor was excellent and breezy as Luke, and Frank S. Edgar and Marion Johnstone were acceptable as Annie and Pat. Escott M. Reid had a difficult role as the insane Abraham, and unable to fulfill the extreme demands of the part, made it slightly ludicrous, with the result that the effect of the play was not as stark as it might have been.

"The Travellers," following next, served as an antidote of comedy. It is not pretentious in a literary way, but Booth Tarkington has contrived a highly diverting comedy of a family of Americans marooned in a villainous Sicilian hotel for the night. There is nothing really out of the way with the place, but so much do certain unexplainable events of the evening play upon their imaginations and fears that they spend a night of something akin to terror to the complete amusement of the audience. John Frank as Mr. Roberts, and Violet Ben Oliel and Dorothy Langley as respectively his wife and daughter contribute excellently to the fun.

Dunsany's "The Glittering Gate" is a favorite with amateur players because of its high effectiveness. Its irony is more rarified than that of the O'Neill play. Two one-time burglars stand before the gate of Heaven, which is locked to them. The one who has been there a long time has come to believe that it will never open to such as they, but the newcomer has optimism and his burglar's kit. He picks the lock of Heaven, and when the doors swing open, only more blue sky and a further wilderness of stars are disclosed to them, while a ribald laugh is heard echoing up from the depths.

The three plays were staged by Mr. Gordon Sparling, and his work was particularly disclosed in the fine groupings and scenic effects. In "The Rope," the lighting was so arranged that the players were often in silhouette, which added greatly to the weirdness of the atmosphere, and "The Glittering Gate" was powerful pictorially.

Hal Frank

Dr. Broome's Activities in Calgary

A musical event of outstanding importance in Western Canada is scheduled to take place at Knox Church, Calgary, Alberta, on February 22nd, when Handel's Messiah will be presented by the Calgary Choral and Orchestral Society. This announcement is of particular interest owing to the fact that the conductor of the organization is Dr. Edward Broome, formerly conductor of the Toronto Oratorio Society. The Calgary Society is not a new organization, but after Dr. Broome's installation as Organist and Choir Director at Knox Church, the executive of the Society felt the time was opportune to commence an ambitious programme. The result was the combined organization, with a register of 225 singers and an orchestra of 60 players. With these forces combined under the leadership of a musician of the calibre of Dr. Broome, some idea might be gathered of the magnitude of the enterprise undertaken at the instigation of Colonel Drummond, the President, whose long cherished hopes and endeavors are on the eve of being rewarded.

While to Eastern people this effort may not seem extraordinary, yet it assumes a different aspect when it is remembered that this work has been done in a country comparatively young in such matters, and in a city smaller even than other Western centres. Such a progressive spirit should receive its just reward, and it establishes Calgary as one of the foremost musical centres of the West.

Considerable public interest is being manifested in the affair, and the indications are that it will be a tremendous success. Dr. Broome's recent serious illness retarded matters for some time, but he is now back at his post and his energy and ability should leave little room for criticism when the oratorio is finally rendered. A splendid spirit exists throughout the entire organization and its sponsors trust that it will be the first of many such treats in store for the public of Calgary.

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THE Mendelssohn Choir concerts in conjunction with the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra take place next Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Massey Hall. The seat sale opens on Monday at the Box Office. The Saturday evening concert was taken up almost entirely by subscribers, but for the other three concerts there are plenty of good seats at all prices. At the Friday and Saturday afternoon concerts, which are largely Beethoven, the four soloists, Miss Olive Marshall, Miss Verna Carega, Mr. Tudor Davies and Mr. Fraser Gange, will take part. Of exceptional interest is the Thursday evening concert, which will contain a number of English Madrigals and Motets, as well as works of a more modern character.

(*See Also Page* 10)

The BOOKSHELF

NAPOLEON: THE HERO

"Napoleon, The Man of Destiny" by Emil Ludwig; Translated by Eden and Cedar Paul; McLean & Smithers, Toronto; 707 pages; illustrated; $3.

NAPOLEON'S biographers exceed in number those of any other genius of the 19th century. He has been presented as the slave of ambition; as the dreadful man of war and destruction; as the law-giver and model administrator; as patriot and establisher of order after the French Revolution. The primary interest in Mr. Ludwig's great book is curiosity as to the guise in which the victor of Marengo is to parade; but no biographer could have made so graphic a study within even two such massive volumes as this unless the public had been familiar, through all these previous biographies, with the main outlines of the Emperor's life and the state of Europe at the time; and the beauty and value of this latest and most popular of books on Napoleon is that all phases of his character are illustrated, without much comment, and he is left — not an enigma, but rather the brilliant and complex man who has heretofore moved many historians to take sides for or against him.

In the main he is the hero of his own drama, and taken at his own valuation; and this is as well, from the story-interest viewpoint, since it awakens ready sympathy and makes the narrative seem perpetually worth while. Few books can be read for 700 pages and leave the feeling as this one does that the author has been perhaps a little too reticent for the reader's taste.

In style this huge and fascinating account of the greatest soldier in history takes the now familiar form of a movie, not so partial as the later works of E. Barrington, nor [illegible] a case like "Ariel." Ambitions are not named, dates are few; somewhere all that has gone to make history dull has been eliminated, and all the tricks of the movie director to throw "human interest" into it are taken advantage of. "A woman sitting in a tent" are the first words in the book—a picture—and click, click, click, goes the reel until the "fade out" at St. Helena. Napoleon is not described; he is presented acting, speaking, thinking. World figures enter the story with a mere word of explanation (like a "title"), and the action goes swiftly on; everything is seen, nothing is explained.

It is a move in the popularization of knowledge, and therefore good, but like other systems it has its drawbacks. The use of the present tense, with scarcely a break, speeds up the story, sometimes unwarrantably.

One day an obscure officer came back from Rosetta [illegible] with him a certain slab on which was a portion [illegible] in Greek and [illegible] of the ancient [illegible] The [illegible] of the [illegible] had been [illegible] [illegible] 1800.

How [illegible] is this incident of Napoleon's conquest of Egypt, and how [illegible] of [illegible] more [illegible]! The facts are that [illegible] found the stone in 1798 [illegible] when the English entered Alexandria in 1801 they came into possession of it, and it was taken to the British Museum in 1802, where it remains. The same year pictures of it were taken to France, and [illegible] began to compare Greek and Egyptian texts. By 1823 he had deciphered 14 of the little figures, and this led ultimately to the translation of hieroglyphic writing. The point is a small one—perhaps.

Color and suggestion are everywhere. As a young officer Napoleon read extensively, filling note-books with data and comments. "At the end of the last of his copy-books, the final entry runs: 'St. Helena, a small island in the Atlantic Ocean. English Colony'" (p. 13). Between pages 291 and 300 there is given in full (quite evidently from Lucian's diary) the second hours-long conversation between Napoleon and his younger brother, in which was discussed Napoleon's impending divorce, the divorce he wished Lucian to obtain, the succession Napoleon was trying to secure to the throne, the placing of his relatives on all the thrones of Europe, and sundry minor matters. Here the whole complex man is self-revealed as he pleads and argues. Through these incidents he becomes close and real to the reader; and there are many of them.



NAPOLEON

This painting by Girodet, in the Musee Nationale, Versailles, shows Bonaparte as First Consul. The piercing eyes, and firm mouth, are here; but the haggard look of his later years is absent.

The familiar tale of the "upstart Corsican's" rise to the dictatorship and the throne, and his fall thence, need not be recapitulated here. But the end of Napoleon's life had some surprises for me. Our school histories had evidently not stressed the manner of his removal to St. Helena and of his life there. Under sentence of banishment from France after he had lost Waterloo, the General threw himself on the mercy of his ancient foe England, and voluntarily surrendered to the commander of H.M.S. "Bellerophon," who took him into Plymouth Harbor.

There he stands, the great dramatist, [illegible] world-famous green [illegible] [illegible]. Thousands of [illegible] constantly converge on him so that it seems as if he must be [illegible] [illegible] But the man with the [illegible] countenance was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (p. [illegible]).

Excepting one [illegible] of the crowd [illegible]. And in the six years of [illegible] on the prison island the Governor, Sir Hudson Lowe, is charged by the present biographer with cruelty to the captive. At the autopsy Napoleon demanded should be held, the three French physicians agreed that the deceased had come to his early death through unhealthy living conditions; and the six English physicians were as unanimous that the French doctors were wrong.

The [illegible] [illegible] publicly [illegible] whipped in London by Las Cases' son; he died in obscurity. Bathurst, who as Minister of War and Plantations had been responsible for the treatment of Napoleon, ultimately killed himself in an access of melancholia. All England was writing and talking about the barbarous treatment of the great exile (p. 676).

Nothing of this, certainly, got into our history books. And, as surely, it secures one's affections for the great man, whom the author has many times shown clearly to have been a self-seeker.

The book is entirely fascinating, is as informative as one could expect in any single volume, which really covers the fortunes of Europe for 25 troublous years; and it richly deserves the phenomenal popularity it is enjoying. Any one wishing to do some serious reading, without being bored, is recommended to it.

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THE ARISTOCRAT OF CARD GAMES

"Auction Bridge from A to Z" by Ella G. Pimm; Musson, Toronto; 204 pages; $2.

"Lenz on Bridge" by Sidney S. Lenz, Irwin & Gordon, Toronto; 371 pages; $2.50.

"Auction Bridge Dialogues" by A. E. Manning Foster; Methuen, London; 106 pages; $1.

"Contract Bridge" by R. F. Foster; Irwin & Gordon, Toronto; 114 pages; $1.

BRIDGE, now in its third decade of popularity, sees its ever growing literature presently swelled by four books. All are good, being more readable, and containing more valuable information, pithily stated, than the average early treatise on the game. Since it is approached with different intentions by the four authors, there is some overlapping, but no conflict; and the needs of individual players must determine which one, or more, of the books they will buy.

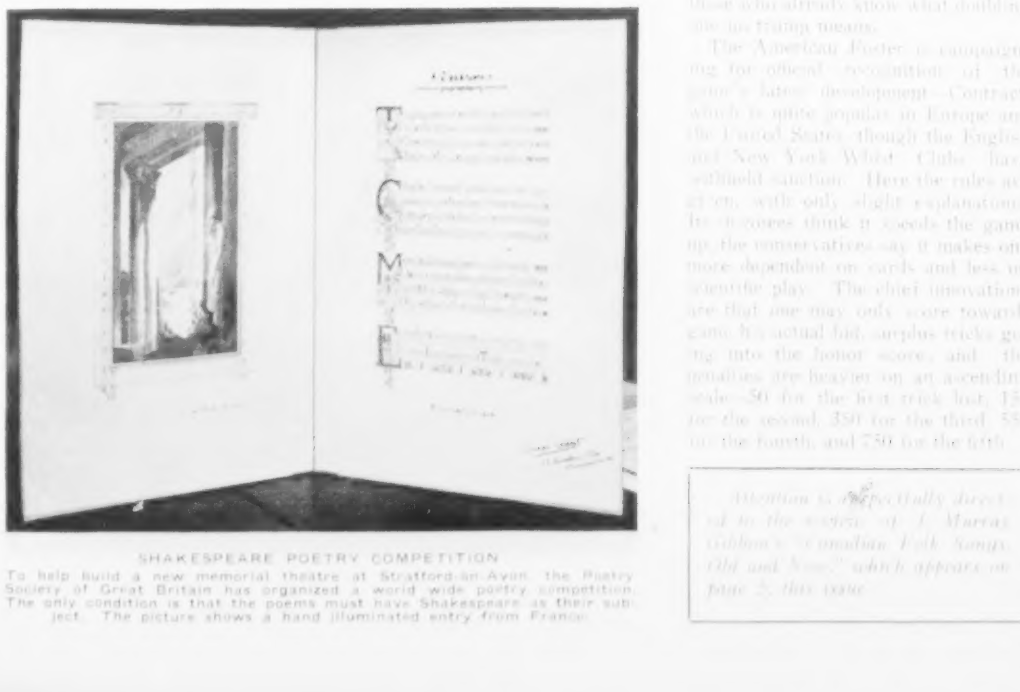
Mrs. Pimm has the distinction of being the first Canadian authority to publish. Her book is simple, thorough and sensible. Among these, it is by all odds the most satisfactory for the novice because it starts at the beginning. It takes in a great deal of advanced work later, and Mrs. Pimm is in line with the best modern teaching by emphasizing principles rather than rules and formulae; so it not only gives initial instruction, but that of the soundest kind.

Mr. Lenz's volume, endorsed by such teachers as Milton C. Work, is taking its place promptly as the most authoritative book on the game as well as the best written, being composed in a lucid, flowing style that permits of the introduction of humorous anecdotes to illustrate points and make them stick in the memory, without for a moment discontinuing the trend of the argument. The astute handling of hundreds of delicate or intricate points will prove highly illuminating to the person already familiar with ordinary plays and, like Mrs. Pimm, Mr. Lenz teaches one to reason rather than rest on handy rules; but one who has not grasped elementary principles had better leave this alone as too difficult a book.

Both the Fosters are experts with reputations, but the English barrister and editor, famous for his "Auction Bridge Duets," is the one who is generally meant here when Foster is quoted as an authority. The other man is an American journalist, who has also published several books on the game, of which he, too, is a master. The English Foster's "Dialogues" form a pleasant variant to the ordinary lessons, since he has clothed his North, East, South and West players with personalities, and his games are, consequently, not problems but stories; one player gets huffed, another is jubilant, a third makes a sarcastic remark. This brightens up the instructions; but again this is something for those who already know what doubling one no trump means.

The American Foster is campaigning for official recognition of the game's latest development—Contract, which is quite popular in Europe and the United States, though the English and New York Whist Clubs have withheld sanction. Here the rules are given, with only slight explanations. Its devotees think it speeds the game up; the conservatives say it makes one more dependent on cards and less on scientific play. The chief innovations are that one may only score towards game his actual bid, surplus tricks going into the honor score; and the penalties are heavier on an ascending scale—50 for the first trick lost, 150 for the second, 350 for the third, 550 for the fourth, and 750 for the fifth.

Attention is respectfully directed to the review of J. Murray Gibbon's "Canadian Folk Songs, Old and New," which appears on page 5, this issue.



SHAKESPEARE POETRY COMPETITION

To help build a new memorial theatre at Stratford-on-Avon, the Poetry Society of Great Britain has organized a world wide poetry competition. The only condition is that the poems must have Shakespeare as their subject. The picture shows a hand illuminated entry from France.

The BOOKSHELF

BOOKS AS NECESSITIES

"Everyman Pamphlets", Dent, Toronto. Free on Request as follows: "On the Making of Books" by J. M. Dent; "The Story of Everyman" by J. M. Dent; "Literature and Religion" by Ernest Rhys; "Historical Novels" by Ernest Rhys; "The Great Biographers and Letter Writers" by Ernest Rhys; "Poets and Playwrights" by Ernest Rhys.

IT IS generally accepted that the modern world began with the Renaissance; that its main-spring was the popularization of knowledge; and that the printing press was the means to the end of the emancipation of the masses from the ignorance which had resulted in their oppression. The automobile was first a toy, a luxury, but as it became a necessity, the Ford car was invented, enabling beggars to ride because even the poor man's time was now too valuable to permit of slower modes of transit. Mr. Orcutt, in "The Quest of the Perfect Book," has stated that the early printers of Italy, while seeing a sure market because the printed book was cheaper than the hand-written one, were hampered because the wealthy and the great, trying to suppress the spread of knowledge, poured scorn on the printed book as inartistic. The master-printers of the last four centuries have struggled with the problem with varying success; but, in view of universal, free and compulsory education in all civilized countries, and the imminent spread of these privileges to the rest of the earth, the book is now a necessity; and we must have it, and have it cheap, whether artistically printed or not.

Formerly I have spoken of the service rendered by "The Modern Library", and there are dozens of series of cheaply printed books in circulation to-day, whose millions of patrons form a university vast enough to astound those prophets of the Renaissance who realized the revolution printing was then inaugurating. We all love beautiful, expensively made books, but how many of us could have afforded any wide explorations into the world's library had the cheap reprint not been available? Of these series, "Everyman" best illustrates the triumph over problems of mechanics and costs, of the need of modern men for books, because it is the most ambitiously conceived of all such series. Its 800 titles cover, roughly, the most popular and most highly reputed books of all countries and all centuries; 200 further titles are being added as fast as they can be turned out; and while this completes the program the publishers are now committed to, I have no doubt of the titles far exceeding the 1,000 mark within the next 25 years. Priced from 55c to $1, they are within the reach of all; and the millions of copies sold indicate their fitness for the purpose for which they were designed. Just prior to the war, one annual order from an Oriental distributing house was for upwards of a million copies. Canada is now absorbing these books at the rate of 130,000 copies a year, beside which the records of the "best sellers" of the period are poor.

Finally the circle, starting with the arc of the Renaissance, closes full upon itself in this series; because the problem of competent and artistic manufacture has been solved by the popularity of the low-priced product, resulting in a commercial success making easily possible the command of the best talent. Thus the names of Andrew Lang, Ernest Rhys, George Saintsbury, Aubrey Beardsley and Arthur Rackham, occur to one immediately as among the foremost scholars and artists of our time, who have been engaged in the preparation of "Everyman" books. For those with full purses more expensive and handsomer editions of the classics are waiting; but it is plain that the present-day desire of the common man for culture will not wait until we are all millionaires; and it is only fair to point out that with large enough turn-over, it is possible for a lower priced book actually to contain better materials and workmanship than a higher priced one that will have only a fraction of the cheaper one's circulation.

These thoughts are prompted partly by perusal of the six pamphlets listed above containing a brief history of the romantic development of the series, but more from a sense of obligation to acknowledge a gratitude which thousands of persons of my age feel for the privilege of purchasing decently printed copies of the classics at a time when our incomes would not have allowed us to patronize more expensive editions. This was the time when, our formal educations just completed, our earning capacities were at their lowest, our desire for mental stimulus strongest, and our youth ensured our profiting most fully by the good reading "Everyman" offered. The public libraries do a great educative work; but to get the most out of a book, one must own it and live with it, and not have his reading hampered by the fact that he must return the book Friday.

* * *

HEREDITY, OR WHAT?

"Adam's Daughter" by John Carruthers; Nelson, Toronto; 320 pages; $2.

JUST what the author intended to do with this novel is anything but plain; and it may be doubted whether he himself was very clear about it. In the first place, there are two stories—the bare, sordid and melodramatic life of Adam Brookfield, and his daughter Jenny's fumbling with a lot of modern ideas in the hope of finding a philosophy by which to steer her life. The father's life is meagre and repulsive; the daughter's has no plot or plan at all; she is just a young woman at college, toying with ideas that still remain mildly radical; and there is a marked absence of anything happening—she falls rather easily and unaccountably in and out of love with a couple of men, and that is all.

From the dialogues fastened upon Jenny, one might infer that the author was using her as a mouthpiece to do a little experimental preaching on behalf of liberality of thought; and yet the obvious hedgings and hesitancies to commit himself seem to indicate that he is not very sure of what he does think. There is also some justification for believing that the author found Jenny's mental states lacking in drama, and so pinned on, to make a story, the distressing events of her father's life. Father and daughter have little to do with one another in the book; so obviously he was not introduced for inter-action. Their stories are so distinct as hardly to impinge on each other. Or, just possibly, the author may intend this as a study in heredity; but, if so, he certainly fails, since it is nowhere shown why or how the nature of Jenny bore any relation to her father's character or actions.

The story is pretty well written and in spots interesting, but it seems to lack coherence and point.

Adam Brookfield was a failure—reason not assigned. After his university course, he taught in a small north-midland town in England, and never got the expected call to teach at Oxford. He had carnal dealings with a peasant girl of easy virtue. Later, he married and had two children. Agnes Yarwood, the aforesaid peasant, came to work as a servant in his house, and after his wife's death continued there as housekeeper, blackmailing Adam mercilessly—a horrid woman and a weak man. Finally, after the children had grown up, the timid Adam could not stand her any longer, and shot her and himself; and at the inquest the children learned of his early indiscretion. A disappointed man, he yet alienates the reader's sympathy by fearing the consequences of dismissing Agnes.

Of Jenny, there is less to tell. She went to college, heard some current talk about morality and so forth, felt rather enthusiastic about the new way of looking at things, had a passionate interlude with one man, and thought that she was in love with a couple of others—maybe—and wound up doing settlement work stoically in London, evidently facing a spinster's life of service.

It is hard to have convictions, or arrive at conclusions, about a book in itself so inconclusive.

William Arthur Deacon

The Reader's Guide

"When a new book comes out I read an old one."
—*Samuel Rogers.*

129. CRIME AND DETECTION. Edited by E. M. Wrong. The response to our mention of "Ghosts" causes us to include its companion volume in "The World's Classics." The author apologizes for ignoring American fiction of this kind except for "Murders in the Rue Morgue" and "The Purloined Letter", both by Poe. The other stories in the volume are: "The Adventure of the Red Headed League" by A. Conan Doyle; "The Stanway Cameo Mystery" by Arthur Morrison; "The Case of Oscar Brodski" by Austin Freeman; "The New Jersey Sphinx", also by Austin Freeman; "The Tragedy at Brookbend Cottage" by Ernest Bramah; "The Invisible Man" by G. K. Chesterton; "The Business Minister" by H. C. Bailey; "A Costume Piece" by E. W. Hornung; "On Green Paper" and "The Face of the Corpse", both by Barry Pain. Of the twelve, there is one story of crime without detection, and two of detection without crime. There might have been a much wider range, and greater variety. However, the collection is good enough, in its way, and worth the 60c it costs. Published by Gundy, Toronto.

Arthur Mortimer, who wrote "Pagan Mother," (published by Doran) was born in London, was partly educated at Marlborough, then took up medical studies at St. Thomas' Hospital, but, disliking the work, left and went on the stage. He played for twelve years in London and in the provinces, appearing with Sir Forbes Robertson, Sir Gerald du Maurier, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Lillie Langtry, and many others. In 1906 he left the stage and settled on [illegible] Jersey, where he interests himself in horticulture, growing flowers for the Covent Garden Market.

Books Received

Hasty comment, pertinent and impertinent

Palmerston by Philip Guedalla (Ryerson, Toronto, $5). Here is another brilliant biography, full of epigramatic wit and "human interest." Opinions vary as to its historical worth, some authorities claiming that the author has been too much dominated by his subject, too close to him to judge the value of his public acts, and too ready to accept his own valuation of himself. However that may be, the book is enjoying a perfectly understandable vogue, created because of the moving and speaking likeness of Queen Victoria's first favorite Prime Minister. The insert of a facsimile letter from Lord Palmerston to Lord Lansdowne is one of the means used in bringing the statesman near and making him real.

Web of Steel by the Cyrus Townsend Bradys, Father and Son (Allen, Toronto, $1). Reprint of a novel popular on its appearance in 1916, which is built around an engineering disaster similar to that of the Quebec Bridge in 1907. It is advertised as a book by men, about men, and for men. One of the noteworthy things about it is that the younger Brady is a civil engineer by profession, and the authors consequently know what they are talking about on the technical side.

Eating Vitamines by C. Houston Goudiss (Funk & Wagnalls, New York, $1.50). This is a short, non-technical book in dietetics by an authority on nutrition. It contains many helpful menus and recipes. There are lists of all the commoner foods, with notes as to vitamine content; and even photographs of tomatoes, cabbages, and things to impress the reader with what is healthy food and what is not.

The Way of Romance by Vivian Gilbert (Allen, Toronto, $2). Young English aristocrat leaves England to

(Continued on page 16)

MUSIC & DRAMA

LISTENING to the Viva-tonal, the perfected Columbia Phonograph, it is difficult to realize that one is hearing only the mechanical reproduction of sound, so clear is the effect obtained, and so full the depth of tone. The new machine, one learns, has been so constructed that every sound, every shading of sound is reproduced faithfully, and this can be well believed when one listens to an orchestra record, such as that of Felix Weingartner's London Symphony Orchestra in part 4 of the Berlioz "Symphonie Fantastique." The massing of sound common to the old type of machine has gone, and now one hears distinctly the violins, 'cellos, flutes and brass, their particular individualities defined with amazing clarity. Moreover, by a new method of record-making, the old scratching and surface noises are no longer apparent, and one hears only the beauty of the original music. Particularly effective is this new machine in the reproduction of piano music, the bug-bear of the old type of instrument. Hearing, for example, Levitzki play Liszt's "La Campanella," one is astounded by the bell-like nature of the tone and the absence of blurr. Surely the inventions of the twentieth century pass all comprehension!

* * *

"TELL It To The Marines," the picture the world is talking about—the glorious film epic, a never-to-be-forgotten picture of the humors and pranks and perils of the "hard-boiled" leather-necks with Lon Chaney in the greatest role of his career, commences to-day at the Uptown Theatre.

This production, made on real battleships and in Oriental locales, is a throbbing romance with a kick like an army mule. In its way as impressive as "The Big Parade" it stuns like a shell-shock and charms like a moon-lotus.

William Haines as the irresponsible recruit, has a role that was "custom made" for him, and Eleanor Boardman makes a charming heroine. Carmel Myers, Eddie Gribbon and others, including George Hill, director, merit praise.

During the interlude the Uptown Symphony Orchestra will play "The Opera Mural" Fantasia on Favorite Opera Themes.

* * *

THE world's greatest lover in a setting of rare beauty—that is John Barrymore in "Don Juan," [illegible]

[illegible]

* * *

REGARDING [illegible]

[illegible]



THE LONDON STRING QUARTET

The celebrated exponents of chamber music who gave the last concert in the Beethoven Centenary series at Hart House on January 14th. They are Messrs. Levey, first violin, Petre, second violin, Evans, 'cello, and Warner, viola. They have recently concluded a very successful tour of South America.

Mundin, and "Limehouse Blues" with Mr. Lytton, together with their own popular duet, songs and dances together. "Atmospheric"—illustrating an entanglement of three radio stations "on the air," is another timely number that elicits great laughter.

There will be the usual Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

* * *

TORONTO'S own favorite Jimmy Cooper and his all-new Black and White revue comes to the Gayety next week. Jimmy Cooper week here is always eagerly awaited by burlesque patrons for his shows have a jazzy swing to them that other producers never seem able to duplicate. In the first part of the entertainment the white half of the troupe, numbering 35 people, will supply the entertainment, while after intermission a whole new cast of colored performers will offer one of the jazziest ensembles ever staged at this theatre. All told there are 75 people in Jimmy Cooper's revue and every one is an artist in his own right from the ponies in the chorus to Betty Delmonte, beautiful prima donna. Cooper as usual takes part throughout the show kidding the audience as only Jimmy Cooper can.

* * *

REGINALD STEWART, the accomplished pianist, will give a pianoforte recital of modern music at the Margaret Eaton Hall on March 9th. Mr. Stewart at this recital will attempt to depart from the cold formality which is said to exist during performances of this nature by making illustrative remarks upon the various works to be performed, and by using the special lighting equipment he now carries on tour. The Hambourg Trio will be the assisting artists, and the recital will be under the management of Louise Wessener, Nordheimer Bldg.

* * *

MISS MARGARET BROWN, the very gifted young pianiste, is appearing in recital on Tuesday night next at the Conservatory Concert Hall. Her programme should be of interest to all music lovers and students as it includes such great works as the Mendelssohn Prelude and Fugue in E minor, the thirty-two variations of Beethoven, as well as a group in E minor of moderns and the brilliant MacDowell D minor Concerto.

* * *

AT LAST, after waiting three years, Toronto is to see the famous farce "Tons of Money," the laugh sensation that sent London audiences into nightly hysterics for over eight hundred consecutive performances at the Aldwych Theatre.

"Tons of Money" was written by Will Evans and Valentine. It is frankly the quintessence of nonsense; but what delicious nonsense! The authors [illegible]

[illegible]

In the original London cast such well-known favorites as Mary Brough, Yvonne Arnaud, Ralph Lynn, Madge Saunders and Sydney Lynn enacted the principal roles. Next week the roles played by these celebrated artists will be in the capable hands of [illegible] Andrew Tidewell, George Le Guere, Messenger Bellis, Anne Carew and Anthony Kemble Cooper. William [illegible] is staging the piece and the scenery is being painted by Arthur [illegible].

MANY Canadians heard with deep regret of the death at Vancouver after a brief illness of the well-known baritone, Russell G. McLean, formerly of Toronto. Mr. MacLean was not only the possessor of a very fine natural voice but was also a finished artist. He received his musical education at the Toronto Conservatory of Music and later studied in New York, France and Germany. For a time he was soloist as the famous New York conventicle, known as "The Little Church around the Corner." In 1908 he returned to Toronto and joined the teaching staff of the Conservatory. He was subsequently appointed baritone soloist of the quartet of the Timothy Eaton Memorial Church, his associates being Mrs. H. M. Blight, organist, Ida McLean-Dilworth, soprano, Grace Carter-Merry, contralto, and Frank Bemrose, tenor. In 1917 he went to Calgary in quest of health, and later settled at Vancouver. The mountain air restored him and of late years he had been remarkably successful as a teacher as well as singer and choral conductor. At the British Columbia Competition Festivals many of his pupils have won high honors. His widow was formerly Miss Norma Stokes, of Calgary, and in the East he is survived by his mother, Mrs. E. J. McLean-Johnson of Lindsay, a sister, Mrs. Newton Magwood, Toronto and two brothers, R. L. McLean of Lindsay and C. L. McLean of Cochrane.

* * *

"JOHN FERGUSON," to be presented at Hart House Theatre during the week commencing February 21, is the famous Irish play by St. John Ervine, which, when produced in America with Augustin Duncan in the name part, helped to establish the Theatre Guild of New York, where it enjoyed a phenomenal run.

In England it figures prominently among the successes of Sir Barry Jackson at the Birmingham Repertory Theatre, and it is a feature of the Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol Repertory Companies.

In the Hart House production the leading roles will be sustained by A. J. Rostance, Donald Blackwell, J. F. Mohan, W. S. Milne, Brandon Mulholland, Charlotte Cotter and Janet Mallett.

BORIS HAMBOURG, the 'cellist, has been specially engaged as soloist for the Quebec Symphony Orchestra's opening concert in Quebec on February 28th.

The musical recital takes place at the Mount Royal Hotel on March 4th, when Mr. Hambourg will present a historical programme.

Galsworthy's "Loyalties" At Empire

John Galsworthy's "Loyalties" remains one of his most popular plays as is being continually made evident by the number of its revivals. It is based on the conflict of various codes of honor in society and has been written in a deeply serious and thoughtful vein. It is probable that its element of mystery heightens its appeal for the average playgoer, but sight must not be lost of the intelligence of its satire on human affairs. The play opens with a house-party and the announcement by the host of the disappearance of a thousand pounds. Everyone is suspected and the reaction of the various guests to the suspicion furnishes the drama. Galsworthy is a keen and sober student of life and he probes its various departments keenly analytical and without preconceived ideas. "Loyalties" is not only a splendid contribution to the theatre, but also to literature.

The performance given by the English players at the Empire is one of their most finished this season. Two newcomers, Miss Beth Daley and Mr. George Le Guere, distinguish themselves in leading roles, and the remainder of the company gives eminently satisfactory support. And it is noteworthy that on the first night the production ran with a smoothness surprising when one considers the difficulties of stock companies in preparing a new play each week.

* * *

FEW musical offerings of the current season have come to town more auspiciously than the Messrs. Shubert's latest production, "Katja," which opens a week's engagement at the Royal Alexandra Theatre Monday night.

"Katja" is said to be a splendid concoction of wit, beauty and fine score. It has a book by that celebrated London author, Frederick Lonsdale, whose "On Approval" was another notable success of the present season, and whose "Spring Cleaning" and "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney" are still to be played on the road in this country. Mr. Lonsdale spent several weeks here before writing "Katja" with a view of getting the American angle on musical comedies.

Madeline Collins, the well-known English leading lady, plays the title role of "Katja," and Leonard Ceiley, also an Englishman, plays the leading male role opposite Miss Collins.

Doris Patston, chief feminine fun maker, will be recalled here for the hit she made in the original company of "Louie the 14th." She has an excellent light operatic voice and a delicious sense of humor.

Jack Sheehan, playing opposite her, comes to the musical comedy field via vaudeville.

The chorus is said to have exceptional voices combined with the necessary youth and dancing ability.

The lyrics of the piece were written by Harry Graham, and the music by Jean Gilbert.

Seven wealthy towns contend for Homer dead,
Through which the living Homer begged his bread.

The King's Title

MUCH interest has been aroused over the proposal put forward by the Imperial Conference to effect an alteration in the King's title. The present title of His Majesty as "George V., by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas; King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," was handed down from his father, Edward VII., who was accorded the title in 1901 under the Royal Titles Act of that date. The proposal is that the phrase "United Kingdom" should be dropped, and the word "and" between Great Britain and Ireland omitted, thus emphasizing the status of Ireland as being equivalent to that of the "British Dominions beyond the seas." The inclusion of Ireland in the King's title was first brought about at the time of the union in 1801, and George III. adopted the same title as that later accorded to Edward VII. with the exception of the words "Emperor of India." Henry VIII. was the first King to make changes in the Royal title in relationship to Ireland. Prior to his reign the Kings of England had been known also as Lords of Ireland. Henry altered this title to King of Ireland. It was also during his reign that the Pope, Leo X., conferred upon the Kings of England the style of Defender of the Faith, which has been incorporated in the Royal title ever since that time. The style "Great Britain" was adopted by Queen Anne in 1707 at the time of the union of England with Scotland. It is recognised that the old name had become a misnomer since the entry of the Irish Free State as a Dominion. People are asking, however, where Northern Ireland finds itself in the new title as it can hardly be described as a part of Great Britain. The phrase "United Kingdom" will no longer be used, and presumably it will disappear in due course from all official documents, including Treasury Notes.

Racing up Monument

THE feat of a young Billingsgate fish salesman who ran a hundred yards from his place of work in Lower Thames Street to the Monument, up the three hundred and forty-five steps, round the cupola and back again in three minutes, fifty seconds, recalls the fact that the Monument has been the centre of some very curious exploits. In the early eighteenth century a sailor slid down a rope from the top of the Three Tuns Tavern, in Gracechurch Street. In a newspaper of August 22nd, 1827, there appeared the following advertisement:

"Incredible as it may appear, a person will attend at the Monument and will, for the sum of £2,300, undertake to jump clear of the said monument, and in coming down will drink some beer and eat a cake, act some trades, shorten and make sail, and bring ship safe to anchor. As soon as the sum stated is collected the performance will take place."

Correction

MURPHY & ORR, LTD., of Belfast, Ireland, wish to inform our readers who replied to an advertisement of theirs in SATURDAY NIGHT, in which a list of articles was arranged under the heading "Special $2.50 Articles of Irish Linen" that the price stated applied to the items mentioned individually and did not cover the complete series of materials under that heading.

They regret the inconvenience caused through misinterpretation of the advertisement and offer their sincere apologies.

Travel Problems

by The Globe-Trotter

One after another the frontiers dissolve and the inaccessible places are opened up by the advance of the Iron Horse. Now comes the announcement by the Union Pacific Railroad that Death Valley, California, over 300 feet below sea level and the deepest depression in the United States, is now accessible to the public.

It is not generally known that this valley, that figures in many historic and tragic events in the pioneer days, is one of the most beautiful and colorful regions in the world, and that it has now been made accessible by motor tours and habitable with hotels offering the luxuries of strictly modern accommodations.

Noted for summer temperatures higher than any others known (137 degrees in the shade in August) Death Valley has from October to the middle of May a delightful climate. It has then, as at all times, grandeur of form and coloring and a great variety of interesting features.

Prior to 1850 Death Valley was undoubtedly known and visited by a number of desert nomads, white men who usually for one reason or another wished to live in seclusion far from sheriffs and courts. But its history may be said to begin in 1850, when it received its name.

In that year a party of emigrants, California-bound, left the main travelled trail at Salt Lake City, probably in the vicinity of what is now Pioche, striking for Cajon Pass through the San Bernardino Mountains. Seeking a still shorter route, they turned through the Pahranagat Mountains and reached Ash Meadows on the Amargosa Desert east of the Funeral Range.

Westward from that oasis their difficulties increased appallingly. When they had toiled to the jagged summit of the Funeral Mountains, they looked down into what is now called Death Valley, looked on those winding, blistered salt marshes that gleamed in the burning sunlight like a cool river. With ropes and chains they laboriousy got their cattle and wagons down the mountain sides—and passed a sleepless, waterless night.

Next day began the terrifying trek across Death Valley. When the full fury of the sun heated the sandy furnace and the treacherous salt marshes to possibly 140 degrees, the trek became a panic. Wagons and cattle were abandoned. Groups spread out along the base of the Panamints, seeking with despairing frenzy for water or escape from the inferno. Of thirty emigrants about a dozen got through the gap now called Emigrant Wash, found sweet water and survived.

Among the survivors was a man named Bennett, who, as he stumbled to a spring, found a ledge of pure silver; he broke off a piece and when he reached civilization, had it made into a rifle sight.

Thus arose the legend of the Gunsight Land which lured many prospectors into Death Valley. In 1860 came Dr. S. G. George, who found and buried several skeletons of the first emigrant party. In the same year another prospecting party under Dr. Darwin French found wagons, guns, cooking utensils, children's toys, lying where they had been abandoned ten years before.

About 1870 the hunt for Gunsight was resumed. A camp sprang up in the Panamints in 1873 and brought its rush of prospectors. Then there is the story of Rhyolite, once a mining town of 10,000, which stands in the desert to-day, with its bank and church and other buildings looking at a distance as though they were intact, but with altogether but a single inhabitant, a prospector who refuses to lose faith.

Lost mines of fabulous richness are still awaiting rediscovery and the Breyfogle butte of gold is just over the range—somewhere, if one cares to credit the desert prospector, trying to entice the "tenderfoot" into grubstaking him. A number of graves may be seen, close to the roads traversed by the Death Valley Tour. Death Valley still has its mystery and its thrills.

The standard tour into Death Valley is a two-day side trip from the Main Line of the Union Pacific and people bound for California will find that it will add immensely to the pleasure of their trip.

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A. T. S., Hudson, P.Q. Application for scholars' commutation tickets should be made to the secretary, Canadian Passengers' Association, Montreal.



Mr. and Mrs. Leonard E. Porter, of Toronto, tobogganing at Funchal, Madeira.

B. M., Lauder, Alberta and Great Waterways Railway trains leave Edmonton Tuesday and Thursdays for Lac La Biche, and on Tuesdays leave Lac La Biche at 8.30 p.m., arriving at Waterways 10.30 a.m. next day. In the opposite direction the train arrives at Edmonton from Lac La Biche Wednesday and Friday afternoons and from Waterways Friday only.

***

C. E. C., Toronto. A regular service between Singapore and Sydney via Batavia and other Java ports, Port Darwin, Thursday Island and Brisbane, sometimes touching at Townsville, is maintained by the Burns Philp Mail Line Steamships. The Marella (7,300 tons) and the Malabar (5,000 tons) are used. Departure from Singapore is on the 28th of each month and from Sydney on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd, the voyage occupying about 21 days.

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F. S. S., Walkerville. I am advised that the Mexican immigration authorities collect a head tax of 22 pesos, equivalent to $11.90, from all foreigners entering Mexico and remaining six months or more, but that foreigners on temporary business visits and tourists remaining in the country less than six months are not subject to the tax. To insure entry into or exit from Mexico with the least inconvenience, all foreigners, including tourists, are advised to secure birth certificates or other sufficient evidence to establish their citizenship and, through the Mexican consuls, identification cards, for which a small charge is made and for which 6 photographs are required, three to be full face and three profile.

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H. B., Oshawa. A great deal would depend on the time of the year. It is possible to leave Cairo at 6 p.m. and reach Jerusalem at 9.06 a.m. or Haifa at 9.40 a.m. the next day. In the latter case a motor car can be engaged to meet the train and make the run to Nazareth. Thence to the hills overlooking Tiberias and the Sea of Galilee, returning across the Plain of Esdraelon past several historic sites including Samaria and Sechem, and arriving at Jerusalem same evening. The next day could be devoted to Jerusalem and Bethlehem and return to Cairo made by 10.30 p.m. on the third day. Though the traditional way of seeing Upper Egypt is by boat on the Nile, it is possible to visit most of the more important antiquities by train. From Luxor, apart from Karnak and Thebes, the great temples of Dendera, Esna, Edfu and Komombo are accessible by rail. Thos. Cook and Son would arrange the details which are worrying you.

* * *

Inland Missioner. Your local mission board will have to advise you. The steamship companies are operating according to schedule and no notification has been received by them of suspension of inland train services. The best thing for you to do is to watch the news of the day and govern yourself accordingly.





FIGHT TO SAVE HISTORIC HOUSE

Swakeleys, the 17th century country house at Uxbridge, England, which is mentioned in Pepys' Diary, may share the fate of Newstead Abbey—home of Lord Byron—and be converted into flats if sufficient support for the scheme is forthcoming. Otherwise it is threatened with destruction. Swakeleys was erected by Sir Edmund Wright, a former Lord Mayor of London, and Pepys, describing a visit, says "the window cases, door cases and chimneys of all the house are marble."

A Flying Holiday

AVIATION will soon rival motoring as the pastime of the well-to-do. Thus, a party of four, consisting of Lord and Lady Newborough, their daughter and a niece, made a jaunt by air on Sunday as a variant from the usual motor trip. Hiring a special Napier Vulcan air liner from Imperial Airways, and piloted by Captain G. P. Olley, they left Croydon Aerodrome at 12.30 p.m. and descended at 2 p.m. for lunch in Ostend. After lunch they again entered the car and flew to Brussels, where they had tea. Then the party flew back to London, arriving in time for dinner. Similarly, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Rhodes, a member of the London Aeroplane Club, has just returned from a four days' flying holiday in a D.H. "Moth" machine, during which he covered 792 miles at an average cost of 2.48d per mile. The journey was undertaken partly as a holiday and partly with the object of determining the running costs of these "baby" machines at ordinary cruising speeds, and it was one which could have been accomplished by any flying club member with a certificate. The petrol consumption was 3.0 gallons per hour flown, the average speed was 52 miles an hour, and the total time in the air 15½ hours. From the private owner's point of view, what struck Sir John as being wanted most was more aerodromes, and he suggested that the municipal authorities of the larger towns should provide landing places as close as practicable to their towns. This is being done in Germany. Another need was for more ground signs for the guidance of the private owner. The journey showed that at present the chief expense incurred in private flying is not for the actual running of the machine, which costs little more than a motor-car, but the transport of the people who are flying, from the aerodrome to the towns it is desired to visit.

Transplant London Churches

A HEATED controversy has arisen over the future of the city churches which the Bishop of London's Committee has recommended should be pulled down and the sites sold. The parishioners have given their consent, but the City Corporation is opposing the scheme on the ground of the historic interest of the churches. The Bishop and his supporters feel, however, that inasmuch as the City now largely consists of business premises, and that 19 of the 46 churches have lost their congregations, it would be wise to apply their site values—which are enormous—and the endowments to Church work among the suburban residents. The opponents to the scheme contend that it would be an act of vandalism to remove the churches, and that the people in the suburbs should bear the cost of providing their own places of worship. A year or two ago, when the scheme was first mooted, the Agent-General of Newfoundland suggested that the churches should be sent to the Overseas Dominions. Architects are agreed that it would be a comparatively easy matter to take them down, number their component parts, load the materials upon ships in the Thames, and then re-erect them abroad. The Bishop of London has received applications for the churches from several Dominions. One enterprising Canadian community, anxious to possess one of the finest of Wren's churches, inquired as to whether they might secure St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, but this is not on the disposal list. Other Canadian churches took up the matter with Dr. Winnington-Ingram during his visit to Canada, and similar action is planned in Australia, New Zealand and other countries during his Empire tour. The Bishop was inclined to think that the churches would look strange if removed from their present environment, but architects believe they would gain added dignity and beauty if re-erected in Canberra, Wellington, Pretoria or Ottawa.

Swans sing before they die—'twere no bad thing
Should certain persons die before they sing. —*Coleridge.*



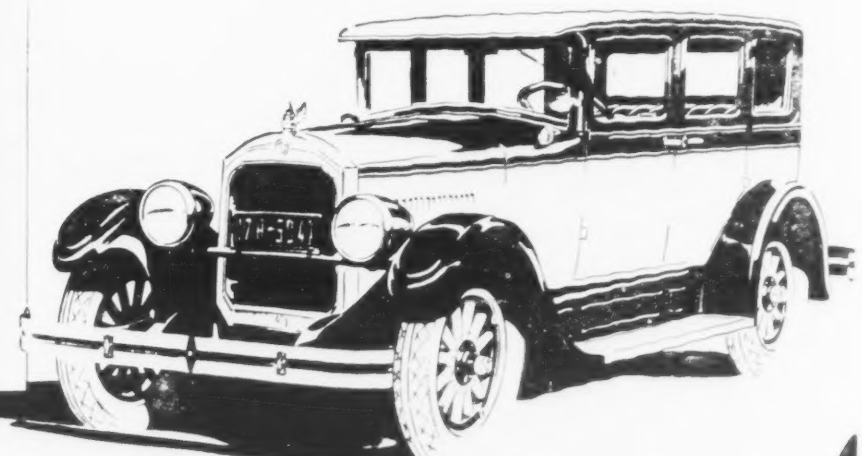














FALKLAND ISLANDS BATTLE MEMORIAL
The Falkland Islands Battle Memorial, which has been erected at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands. It is 32 feet high and stands in Port Stanley Bay, where the English battleships laid in waiting for the coming of the Germans.

Empire Wireless

INTERESTING aspects of the wireless services intended to link the parts of the Empire overseas with Great Britain, were revealed by Mr. John Lee, Controller of the Central Telegraph Office, at Birmingham recently. The services, he explained, would be four in number, linking England with Canada, South Africa, India and Australia; and in each case the service would work in both directions simultaneously. The Canadian service was now open, and already it could be spoken of as a model type of specimen of what the whole of the services ought to be. The English stations for the Canadian service were at Bodmin and Bridgewater, and both transatlantic routes were worked on the "beam" system. The new system differed from all the old systems in the fact that it was worked on wave lengths so directed that they spread gradually, and did not disseminate over the whole world. Since the Canadian service was opened, there had been "fading" periods at sunset and sunrise, but, except on the second day, there had been no complete interruption of transmission. It had been possible to work with Montreal at 200 words a minute in both directions simultaneously, but that speed was not being maintained now, largely because there was no immediate need, but also because it was desired that the messages should be received on a machine that printed them in ordinary letters. Mr. Lee did not agree that wireless was going to make cables obsolete—and, indeed, the Cable companies have shown by recent great extensions that they have no fear of this. There were storms in the ether, he pointed out, which no one understood, and he thought it a great spiritual blessing that the new method had placed before mankind things that they did not understand. He confessed that he enjoyed the experience, when his engineering friends were asked to explain etheric storms which interrupted the service, of hearing them say simply, "We don't know". In his opinion, the future of overseas communication lay in a close co-ordination of wireless and cables.

Charleston Popular in London

THE Charleston has conquered London. But its conquest has scarcely been established when it is threatened by another new-comer, also negroid in origin—the "Black Bottom" or "Black Shuffle". The name is derived from the muddy bottom of the Mississippi river on which negroes used to dance at their work of making bricks. The same invective which greeted the Charleston last winter is now poured out upon the new invader of the ballroom. One well known West End teacher describes it as a "disgrace", calculated, if it catches on, to destroy the social side of dancing. This stricture is almost sufficient to ensure its ultimate success. For every popular dance, even the waltz, has had to fight at first a chorus of contumely. It cannot be said that the fox-trot has lost its popularity. Both the new dances above-mentioned are indeed danced to fox-trot tunes. But the excessive speed of up-to-date bands has robbed the fox-trot of all those quick step variations which made it a really pretty dance. It has become a monotonous walk. Hence the Charleston has been tamed to permit even the matronly and the elderly, without whom most Terpsichorean professors could not exist, to impart a little pleasant variation to their fox-trot crawl. And the flatfooted twists of the modified Charleston are just as stimulating to high spirited youth as the saltatory spasms of its predecessor, while less dangerous to the limbs of those in the immediate vicinity. There are indeed Puritan masters of ceremonies who still ban the Charleston. One such was knocked unconscious the other day by an incensed patron of his "select assembly" whom he had threatened with ejection, and whom he afterwards successfully prosecuted at the police court. But that was in a dingy London suburb. In smart West End clubs the Charleston at present reigns supreme, and its rival is scarcely likely to oust it, this season at least.

German "Frightfulness"

THE "shingle" and the "bob" have had many criticisms, but the latest is the most amusing. A German scientist has declared that if women persist in shearing the tresses that Nature intended to be long, it will lead to "an inversion of the capillary system"; and the hair which women ought to have allowed to sprout freely from their heads will revengefully have its way and appear as beard or whiskers! This is even worse than the threat of baldness which other "encouraging" scientists have held over us. It ill becomes an uninstructed person to try conclusions with a scientist; but, surely, if cutting the hair in one place makes it grow in another, modern men should have luxuriant heads of hair, instead of being bald at thirty, as some of them are. The whiskers and beard of Victorian days—and even the moustache—have given place to the clean shave. Yet we do not see our shaven brothers, husbands and fathers controlling with difficulty the coiffure of a Paderewski or a Swinburne.



MEDICAL MAN AS SCULPTOR
Dr. W. Hills Sheldon, at the height of a successful medical career, fled from New York to Florence to study the art of sculpture, is now holding an exhibition of his works at New Bond Street, London, which has been a complete demonstration. "Spirit of the Air" is the title of the above work, which is but one of many fine achievements.



NIAGARA SPRAY IN SOLID FORM
A highly decorated lamp post in front of Table Rock house overlooking the horse shoe fall at Niagara.

erally the financial results have been excellent. Sir Charles Harrington, G. O. C. Northern, has been besieged by requests, but will not undertake to make any promises until the training season is finished. It is probable, however, that a great Tattoo will be held in the Newcastle area, where the history of the Northumberland Fusiliers and Durham Light Infantry offers a fine field for a pageant. These stirring military displays have given a fillip to recruiting, especially for Territorial units. London is promised a more thrilling experience even than a Tattoo—nothing less than a series of air raids. These raids have already been carried out in a preliminary way by the Royal Air Force. People have been puzzled by searchlights at night, and sometimes awakened by the roar of engines as aircraft passed over head. This aerial war has been planned to test London's sky defences. It is sound, practical work both for pilots and for those on the ground who have to operate the anti-aircraft guns and the searchlights. An ingenious type of sound locator is just now being tested. It is infinitely better than anything that was in use during the war, and, with the searchlights, forms the eyes and ears of the gunners. The searchlights have an important part in these operations. The sound locators first ascertain the approximate locality of the 'plane, then the searchlights scour the immediate area, sometimes with success and sometimes vainly. In any case, the new method of locating an approaching machine is of immense value.

Pictures and Motors

THE Royal Academy closed recently after a successful season as far as attendance of visitors was concerned, but the number of pictures sold has been distinctly disappointing. At one time, if an artist had a painting hung at the Academy he could count on that work at least finding a purchaser. Nowadays, although we are assured by Sir Joseph Duveen that there is still, even in this country, ample money for the purchase of Old Masters, pictures by modern artists meet with very little demand. A year ago, the Prime Minister was asked to do something to encourage people to buy the work of British artists, but Mr. Baldwin was only able to issue an appeal to the public. It was then pointed out that whereas no Frenchman who was buying pictures for his home would dream of purchasing English pictures, the people of this country show a preference for the work of foreigners. It wou'd appear as though artists, like opera singers and musicians, must bear a foreign name in order to succeed. But the main reason for the hard times experienced by British artists is probably to be sought elsewhere. Not only does the middleclass man of today live in a smaller house than his father, or even in a flat in which works of art would be strangely out of place, but he is inclined to limit his expenditure so that he may indulge in motoring. The advent of the motor-car has also seriously injured the jewellery trade; instead of buying a string of pearls for his wife, a man will present her with a two-seater car. There is continued expense attached to the possession of the car, not the least being the sums spent on week-end jaunts, which leaves little cash for other purposes. Only with the arrival of far more prosperous times will the work of our artists meet with its due appreciation.

English Adopt the Beret

FRENCH schoolboys have worn the "beret" for generations, and found it useful for egg cap, and also for leap frog games as it may be flung a long distance. Another advantage is that it may be rolled up and slipped into the pocket. Only recently, however, has it become known in England, mainly by reason of Jean Borotra wearing it at Wimbledon. The Prince of Wales has set the seal of fashion on this type of headgear by appearing on the golf course at Biarritz wearing it. It is not stated what style he wore, but it may be taken for granted that, so near the Basque home of the beret, the Prince would wear only the severely correct shape. Since it came to this country the beret has developed fanciful frills and tassels that should not be allowed, and a number of loose caps sold under its name have no right to masquerade as berets at all. The true beret is woven to shape from a single piece of cloth, and it is crowned in the centre by a stumpy vestigial tail of cloth where the weaving is finished. The color should be black, and in size it should be nearer the skull cap than the Breton onion-sellers' head covering. Variegated colors and fancy tassels are quite wrong, and would never be tolerated by the conservative Basque peasantry. But it is probably too late to check these aberrations. Berets are worn in Eng'and by all sorts of people and on most out-of-door occasions. Sporting motorists have joyfully turned to the beret after enduring the discomforts of fur-trimmed leather flying helmets. The beret had also been adopted by young motor cyclists and other "speed merchants" in imitation of Continental racing motorists, and certainly it is a vast improvement on the reversed cap with the peak at the back. It must be confessed, however, that there is an art in wearing the beret which Englishmen have yet to acquire. It appears incongruous on the heads of staid, middle-aged occupants of motor launches on the river, but since it has become fashionable, we may expect to see it worn indiscriminately by young and old.

Popularizing the Army

OWING to the great success of the Torchlight Tattoos given in the provinces this year, many applications have been made to the British War Office from towns all over the country. It is impossible to accede to all the requests, and the Army Council will have to settle, as a matter of policy, which shall be granted. Wherever possible, the history of the local regiment has been worked in as a pageant, which had added greatly to the attraction of the display from a spectacular point of view, and gen-

THE BOOKSHELF

better his broken fortunes in New York. Here he has many strange adventures, mostly with some newly rich folk, and Broadway show people; and, as other poor but noble Englishmen have done before him in the United States, he falls in love. The yarn swings along easily and smoothly.

Canada as a National Property (Department of Natural Resources). The latest of these attractively printed booklets is a statement of national assets, made up of statistics, pictures and discussion. The total available minimum water power is shown to be 32,000,000 with only 4,000,000 at present utilized. The favorable geographical position for international trade is touched on. "This publication was issued primarily for distribution abroad mainly to British and American business men who are or may be actively interested in one phase or another of Canadian development, and to educational officers in universities, colleges etc., through whom a wider and sounder appreciation of Canadian resources and development may be created. A comparatively small Canadian distribution is being made, chiefly in the press and to educational institutions." The Department is getting more active in spreading its glad tidings; the theme of the natural resources of Canada offers limitless scope for the Department carry on.

The Mad Lover by Richard Connell (Allen, Toronto, $2). This is a very pleasant book. I quite like it. It begins with the hero drunk with alcohol; later we find him drunk with love; and finally he is elated with success the success of learning to stand on his own feet. A humorous nice book, most human and very fresh. The author has previously been noted for three volumes of short stories. I must look into them as the publisher suggests on the jacket, for "The Mad Lover" is a mellow and merry book and keeps one in a pleasant frame of mind.

The Indian Countess by [illegible] (McLeod, Toronto, $2). An exciting story about a lady (apparently American), an English earl, and [illegible] [illegible]

Saved from the Waste-Basket

[illegible]

popularity of "Soundings" indicates a distinct advance in the good taste of the average reader who doesn't read Conrad and Meredith at all, never has and never will * * * "Victory" and "Chance" were never within a mile of the best-seller class; so my statement about "Soundings" is not as sweeping as Miss Burton has understood it. In fact my reviews of 1925 prove that it was not my own choice of the best novel published that year * * * Thanks for the protest: such are always helpful in clearing up misunderstandings * * * It is hard for me to wear to-day my customary mask of modesty, for greatness has been thrust upon me by reason of the fact that the three-page dedicatory epistle of John Daniel Logan's "A Literary Chameleon" is addressed to me. Considering that the "new estimate of Mr. H. L. Mencken" which forms the body of the brochure, covers only nine pages, the honor of being so prominently connected with this critical ukase (or bull) can hardly be over-estimated. I should really like the opportunity of talking the situation over with Mr. Mencken before acknowledging the courtesy, but that would not be polite. However, I do wonder what his thoughts are on reading the eulogy of which he is the subject. Certainly, as an example of the Loganian method and style, this work must occupy a unique place; and I shall cherish it because it is the first book ever dedicated to me (this may give some one the hint for the second) and because I owe Doctor Logan for his tolerant and paternal attitude toward me, dating from the time he skinned me alive in the Canadian Bookman in 1921 for having dared to say a good word for a book of which he was himself part editor. Now to return thanks * * * Dear Doc: With your customary Jovian disregard of consistency in your hurling of bolts and bestowal of chaplets you have generously dedicated to me a work including an analytic appreciation of Mencken and a letter on "The Pantheon of Canadian Critics," which have small relation with each other. Mencken I shall leave to discuss with you his own merits. That you are honest enough to acknowledge the honor done me was undeserved is proven by the fact that out of 18 Canadian critics, ranged "in order of genius and importance," my name appears ninth. I thank you heartily. You are good enough to rank us: Smythe, Hammond, Garvin, MacTavish, Rufus Hathaway, Powell, yourself, H. Charlesworth, myself, Marquis, French, O'Hagan, MacMechan, Pierce, Edgar, Jacob, J. R. Robinson, Bridle and Stead. (Have you never heard of Roberton?) Yet, while you rate me mediocre as a critic, I see you think me something better: "Homer, Virgil, Dante, Milton, Geothe, Voltaire, Sir Walter Scott were mere 'authors.' Dick Steele, Addison, Dr. Sam Johnson, Goldsmith, Dickens, Thackeray were mere 'journalists!' But George Bernard Shaw and I and you and Henry Louis Mencken are 'Great Writers'." Well, that's all right for you, Doc, and me, and Mencken; but don't you suppose Shaw would prefer to see himself classed with Voltaire as "a mere author"? I note also that you say in the next paragraph: "You and S. Morgan Powell and Hector Charlesworth are par excellence the really Great Critics of Canada. I claim justly, however, to have been 'first' in several literary fields in Canada." * * * Doc, I suspect you have addressed this thing to me in the hopes that I would reprint some of it; and, because you have always been a thorough sport under criticism performed upon you, and because your words are provocative, and because I believe in the salutary effect of candor, I am going to serve, this once, as broadcasting station for your acidious remarks: "The following essay in 'great writing' and 'cataclytic criticism' I dedicate to you and couple your name with Mencken's, because I sincerely admire your valiant broadcasting of your 'cathartic criticism' in and from the entrenched centre of indurated philistinism, sabbatarian idiocy, and diabolonian criticism in Canada—namely, Toronto, the 'Old Home Town' of the Chain and Ball Gang of Canadian Critics . . . And now in Canada abideth Authorship, Journalism, and Criticism. Yet like unto it is Canadian Fiction, uniquely Ralph Connor's and Robert Jehosphat Chrysalis Stead's, which are a menace to Canadian literature. But alone by Canadian Poetry, especially the poetry of Duncan Campbell Scott, Bliss Carman, C. G. D. Roberts, and of Wilson MacDonald (whom Smythe discovered, sponsored, and first acclaimed) shall Canadian authorship and literature be saved" * * * (You've forgotten Lampman, Doc. You remember in your book you called him "the greatest Canadian poet." Don't think I'm mean, but I really won't stand for your omitting him from the honor roll.)

W. A. D.



HENRY L. MENCKEN
Editor of the "American Mercury" and critic—literary, social and political.

SATURDAY NIGHT
FINANCIAL SECTION

TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 19, 1927

Certain Lost Oil Fields of Eastern Canada

Years and Years Ago Extensive Oil Field Existed in Counties of Albert and Westmoreland, New Brunswick of Which Now Only Small Gas Field Remains—Another was Under Bay of Chaleur—Where Has it Gone and Why? — The Mineral Called Albertite

By Louis Simpson

HYDRO-Carbon Oil, (or as it is sometimes mis-named Mineral Oil), in some one of its many fractionations, is used in every Canadian household. It may be purchased as Gasoline or Motor Spirit, as Kerosene or Lamp Oil, as Feed oil, or as one of the many qualities of lubricating oil. It may even be purchased under a more or less fancy name, of a quality which enables its use as a medicine. In some form or other, under its correct name, or under some given name, every Canadian household now finds a use for some sort or quality of Hydro-Carbon oil.

Information concerning certain lost oil fields of Eastern Canada may therefore be of interest. It may not only be of interest but also instructive to learn how Dame Nature has, in the far away past, been so inconsiderate to the citizens of Canada who have settled in or near the Maritime Provinces. Evidences have accumulated that demonstrate that, in the Counties of Albert and Westmoreland, in the Province of New Brunswick, years and years ago, in the parts of those counties that surround the upper waters of the Bay of Fundy, and under those waters, there existed an extensive oil field, rich in high grade hydro-carbon oil, which, in area probably exceeded 500 square miles. Of this large area there remains to-day a small gas field that also yields a small quantity of oil, the area of which is probably only one twentieth of the original area. What has become of the oil, that many years ago was stored in the larger area, is of course known to Dame Nature, but can only be guessed at even by the geologist, the position being aptly described in the old saying, "When doctors disagree, then, who shall decide?"

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A SECOND and probably a more extensive oil field existed under the waters of the northern section of the Bay of Chaleur, extending for unknown miles, under the waters of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, approaching, if not touching, Prince Edward Island to the east, the north shore of the Province of New Brunswick to the south and the Gaspe coast to the west.

Most of this area being now under the sea, it is not possible to estimate the probable extent which may have considerably exceeded 1,000 square miles. It will be asked what evidences exist that warrant the assumption that these oil fields did, at one time, exist. Also what became of these large oil deposits and how was it that they became wasted. Whilst the evidence available is not conclusive, it is yet of a sufficiency to warrant the acceptance of certain conclusions. The writing seen upon the wall is plain to read, but it is only of recent years that its meaning has begun to be understood and even today there is much that requires further elucidation. Geologists have noted what is known as the Hillsboro Fault in Albert County, the upended strata of what are known as Indian and Latz Mountains, located to the west of Moncton in Westmoreland County, the *vertical* beds of oil yielding shale found in the Albert Mines area. These are all evidences of very extensive earth movements in the past. Gas well drilling in the Small Gas Field, left as evidence of what has been, has proven that the geological strata of the Albert Mines (the ground surface of which is only a little more than 100 feet lower than the ground surface of the Gas Field's area) is over 2,000 feet lower in the geological series than are the beds of the Gas Field.

Since the year 1850, the occurrence in the counties of Albert and Westmoreland of a mineral called Albertite (so named after the county of Albert) has been known. For many years this mineral was believed to be a species of coal. The government of the province of New Brunswick insisted that it was coal and that, therefore, they had the right to require, when it was mined, the payment of certain royalties. In this case probably, tempted by the revenue they hope to secure for the province, "the wish was father to the thought". The government's claim was contested. The case passed through the Canadian Courts and was eventually reviewed by the Judicial Council of the House of Lords, which, also, gave judgment that Albertite was coal. It is now admitted that the judgment was incorrect. Albertite is not coal, but is Consolidated Hydro Carbon Oil, i.e., oil that has lost its light fractions and which, under pressure and consequent heat, has become solid. Were Albertite coal, it would be impossible to satisfactorily explain certain peculiar conditions found in all deposits of Albertite, but not found in coal beds. These difficulties disappear when they are considered as being the results of the consolidation of intrusions of hydro-carbon oils.

Technical terms are troublesome to the majority of readers, they will therefore be avoided as far as may be possible. The reader is asked to make himself or herself conversant with the meaning of a few geological terms such as "sediments", "sedimentary", "fissure vein", "faults", etc. It is now understood that whatever the origin may be of the oil producing material contained in oil yielding shales; whether that origin be vegetable, animal or marine, or any combination of any two or of all three, the shale that originally enclosed this oil producing material is of sedimentary origin. Sedimentary formations may be of marine or of fresh water origin, and of the latter there are certain important varieties. It has lately been advanced that the oil found in oil fields is oil that by nature's own distilling processes has been produced from oil yielding shale. This oil having accumulated has been stored in certain strata of rocks, the physical and other conditions of which enable the oil to be stored up, even when such storage develops considerable pressure.

In the country situated around the upper waters of the Bay of Fundy, but more particularly in the County of Albert, many fissure veins of Albertite have been observed, but, up to date, only one vein out of the many, has been found to be of commercial value. The explanation for this being, that, with the sole exception mentioned, no other vein has been found of wealth sufficient to justify the expenditures required to commence mining fissure veins composed of low priced minerals. It may be asked, why is it, that when one fissure vein has been found of a sufficient width to make the mining not only possible but very profitable, that not one vein out of the many other veins discovered, have been found to be of the necessary width. Professor Hitchcock, some years ago, claimed that Albertite was Consolidated Hydro-Carbon Oil and gave an early hint as to the reasons for the peculiarity of the Albertite vein formation as then and now formed.

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DR. WRIGHT of the Dominion Geological Survey, after an examination of the geological features of the Hillsboro District, in which the Albert mine is located, pointed out that the shale beds which lie nearly horizontal when underlying the north section of the Albert Mines property, become almost vertical in the South Section. *It is in this South Section that the vein of Albertite occurs.* It does not seem to have occurred to either of these scientists that in the above conditions lies the explanation of why the Albertite vein of the Albert Mines was of the width it has proven to be. This portion of the property, known as the Albert Mines, is located in the most westerly part of the valley of the Frederick Brook. The valley has been created by severe erosion. The overburden above the shale, that once existed, has been washed away, leaving only a slight overburden of recent origin. The shale beds when they reach the south side of the valley (at this point the valley lies almost east and west) assume a nearly vertical position. Up to date no explanation that is satisfactory, has been made as to this unusual alteration. The conditions are as follows. When the Albertite vein, which was found in about the centre of this vertical section was mined, the vein was followed to a depth of no less than 1,350 feet and was found to be in shale for that depth. This also is proven by the Dumps of Waste still existing. These Dumps were made during the time the Albertite was mined. At the 1,350 foot level the Albertite vein ceased to be Albertite, becoming a mixture composed of particles of Albertite mixed with particles of shale. This mixture is technically called a Breccia. The Breccia was drilled for 100 feet, the Breccia persisting, the mine was closed down. At that time there was no known market in which Breccia could be sold. Those responsible for the management of the property are to blame for not core drilling down until the underlying rock was encountered or at least for 500 feet. Had this been done Canada would have gained much knowledge.

It will be admitted that liquids always choose the course of the least resistance. In this instance, supposing hydro-carbon oil *under pressure* had been forced to seek an outlet through superincumbent strata, (owing to some one of several possible earth movements), supposing that these oils under great pressure found this place where the shale by a previous earth movement had altered the usual horizontal shale beds into vertical beds, thereby providing the desired course of the least resistance. Is it not common sense to suppose that the bulk of the volume of oil seeking an escape would pass through and up the passageway nature had thus provided? The creation of small narrow stringers of Albertite is equally easily accounted for. The oil seeking an outlet would hunt out and try every weak spot at the moment of the maximum pressure, but when the pressure was relieved by the finding a vent through the vein at the Albert Mine, these small stringers ceased to be a factor.

Evidence exists that leads to the supposition that the disturbance, that thus partially destroyed the Bay of Fundy oil field, occurred many years subsequent to the laying down of the Albert Mines' Shales. This is proven by the fact that over the shale beds of the Albert Mines, nearer the Bay of Fundy upper waters, the shale beds are covered by beds (several hundred feet in thickness) of conglomerate. The conglomerate has been brought down from the north by the action of glaciers. Above the conglomerate there are beds of limestone—limestone is the creation of marine origin and is laid down under the sea. Above the limestone occur deposits of gypsum, supposed to be the residue left from the evaporation of sea waters. Enclosed in this gypsum are found small deposits of Albertite. The contention is that these small deposits were a result of the eruption of oil which created the Albertite veins. This seems reasonable.

If the above diagnosis be correct, then there have been several severe earth movements, of which the one that turned the horizontal beds of shale into vertical beds and the one that caused the eruption of oil are the most important as regard the results.

In mining the Albertite vein it was found that even the vein faulted to the south. This faulting would occur years after the disturbance that created the vein.

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THE earth movements known to have occurred in this district have been many and serious. Considerable difficulty is experienced in correctly reading the unusual geological conditions existing. The quantity of oil thus lost can only be estimated. Fortunately there exists some data. The Albertite mined, from the discovery of Albertite in June, 1851, to the time when mining ceased in 1880, total over 300,000 tons. It is now known that there are other veins of this mineral in the Albert Mines property, the numerous small veins found over the county, whilst not commercial as regards recovery of their contents, yet have to be included in any estimation as to the quantity of oil lost in their formation. For all these veins it would be safe to allow 200,000 tons.

Then there is the Breccia known to underlie the Albert Mines vein and which will probably be found to a greater or lesser degree at the base of all the veins. This Breccia may be calculated at 50 per cent. of the Albertite making 250,000 tons. But as the oil value of the Breccia is only as 90 is to 110, the corrected total is only something over 200,000—so say making a total of 700,000 tons.

During the process of consolidation the oil lost all or nearly all the lighter fractions. This loss may be taken as being 20 per cent. upon the original oil or 25 per cent. upon the consolidated oil, making 175,000 tons. Grand total, 875,000 tons.

Taking 110 gallons oil for each long ton, this gives a grand total of nearly 100,000,000 Imperial gallons, and this total is reached without making any allowance for a probable large quantity entirely lost by being erupted upon the waters of the Bay of Fundy.

The conditions found on the Bay of Chaleur are somewhat different to those described as being found in Albert County. Indeed they are only similar in one item, viz., the original strata has been changed from the horizontal to the vertical at some distant period. By a careful examination this is to be seen not only in the beds of the several rivers, but also along the sea shore, at low water. Upon this vertical strata there has been deposited limestone, which are now hills of considerable magnitude. The strata of the limestone hills is horizontal. In certain districts there has been found a mineral which, like the Albertite, has been called coal. It is black. The specific gravity, however, should disillusionize the observant. Much money in the past has been wasted, because of the claim that the mineral was coal.

Evidence would tend to show that this black mineral is only a Fireclay, strongly impregnated with hydro-carbon oil, which afterwards, being subjected to considerable pressure, acquired a brilliant black color. This mineral burns with a blaze when consumed in a hot fire, but the flame lasts but a short time. By analysis the mineral was shown to contain over 80 per cent. of ash, making it quite unsuitable for fuel, even when combusted locally.

In this case as with the Albert Mines, there is no doubt that once there existed an oil field located between the east coast of Prince Edward Island and the north coast of the Bay of Chaleur, and that some great earth movement, by intense pressure, forced the oil out of its storage strata. The oil, in this case, found escape chiefly into the sea. This has happened in modern times in the Gulf of Mexico. The wastage cannot be estimated. It may have been enormous or it may have been inconsiderable.

Justice Fisher's Fine Tribute to Saturday Night

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO

BOYS vs. THE STAR PRINTING CO., LTD.

—Extract from His Lordship's Charge to the Jury herein.

"Newspapers are a useful and powerful institution in our country, and without them what a tame thing a political contest would be......"

"Newspapers can do an immense amount of good, and also an immense amount of harm. On this subject I am going to digress for a moment to mention a matter which has nothing whatever to do with this case, with a view to emphasizing the usefulness of a newspaper. I do so because of the information I have gained in the Bankruptcy Court. The paper to which I refer is the Toronto Saturday Night. I do not know anything about its politics, and I have no interest in the paper, but to my knowledge it has fearlessly attacked and driven out of the country any number of fraudulent companies and the unscrupulous men connected with them, thereby saving for the people many million of dollars. As stated, I mention this only to show you the great public service a newspaper does."

Certified to be correct,
Sydney W. Brown,
Official Reporter, S.C.O.

Read Before You Sign

IN THE course of every day business hundreds of thousands of contracts are signed in Canada. All of these contracts are supposed to be for the mutual advantage of buyer and seller, but too often the buyer signs with only a cursory reading of his contract, depending on his memory of the verbal agreement which preceded it. It is what he signs that counts, and if a number of careless signers do not find themselves afterwards in trouble, it is simply because they are dealing with honest men who try conscientiously to put in the contract what is agreed upon. Canada, however, is not without its quota of high pressure salesmen who are adept at leading their victims to expect one thing, and then giving them a contract which says another thing to sign while they are in the first flush of this expectation. It is not only when dealing with high pressure salesmen that one should read the contract before signing, but every contract should be carefully read and understood before it is signed even when dealing with honest people. There should be no room for misunderstanding afterwards.

A recent and informative article prepared by the National Better Business Bureau of New York City, goes thoroughly into this question. As the law of contract is much the same in the United States as it is in Canada, we reproduce considerable portions of that article here, in the hope that it will be of interest and value to our readers.

To-day most business is conducted on a basis of fair play between buyer and seller. We have with us, however, a small minority in many lines of trade which seeks to unload inferior merchandise by means of gaudy promises. This minority is not difficult to identify. It is not confined to any one industry or method of selling. Nearly always a careful reading of the contract or agreement will disclose with which type of seller you are negotiating.

Recent investigation by a Better Business Bureau disclosed that a furniture dealer advertised a walnut bedroom suite at an attractive price, displayed a suite as advertised to customers, and then delivered an inferior product.

However, the contract of sale which the customer signed correctly described the furniture which was delivered, even stating that it was second-hand. They carried out the instructions in the contract. Every customer had the same means of self-protection. Few used it. Those who read their contracts learned the type of merchant with whom they were dealing. The rest paid dearly for their haste.

Such an instance is not typical of the furniture trade nor of contract selling generally. It is merely typical of the way in which the indolence or carelessness or haste of many buyers is exploited by a small but dangerous minority of traders. It is not fair to any business to judge the business as a whole by such examples. But when, as is most often the case, the seller is making every effort to deal fairly with the buyer, is there not the more reason for reading the contract carefully in order that no misunderstanding may ensue?

Not long ago, a Metropolitan business man, with an earned reputation for shrewdness, complained to a Better Business Bureau that he was about to be sued for a physical culture text which he had never ordered. "I sent in the slip with my name and address out of curiosity," he explained, "because I was interested in the subject, and the next thing I knew I began getting collection letters." He thought he had signed a mere inquiry blank. Investigation disclosed this man's dashing and well-known signature on a wholly valid order blank and the shipment lying in a corner of his busy office, where it had reposed for many weeks following the end of the examination period allowed in the agreement. In his own business this man is an excellent collector. He expects those who deal with him to live up to their obligations. In future, he will read first every piece of paper to which he places his signature.

It is the business of a good salesman to interest you in whatever he has to sell. That is what he is hired to do. He does it in a personal sort of way. He dwells longest upon what seems to him will most interest *you*. It is his job to show you why you want what he offers. If you are ambitious he may talk about what you can do when you have made your purchase and he may give very little time to describing merchandise, prices or terms. You may not take it all in when he does mention them. For your protection and his own, the seller who values public goodwill, describes the merchandise, the price and the terms as accurately and fully as he knows how in the body of the contract. It is there for you to read and consider *before* you sign.

A trustworthy salesman who is serving the best interests of an intelligent employer will not only allow you to read the agreement to which you set your signature, he will invite you to do so. Use this opportunity. Never neglect this simple step toward insuring mutual understanding. And it may save you many a dollar. *Read first*, and *read carefully*.

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MANY unexpected things can happen when the customer does not read the contract.

A gifted salesman representing a commercial school had an opportunity to address a group of fifty junior accountants. The school markets a course consisting of general business texts, including an outline of the elements of accountancy. For reasons and from motives which are still obscure, the salesman represented the course as instruction in *advanced* accountancy. He got and held the attention of his audience, aroused interest, stimulated desire. He ended by stating that he had but a few minutes to catch his train. Whereupon thirty-two adult persons, skilled in their calling, signed the contracts which he submitted without reading them. When the texts were delivered they were not as represented *by the salesman*. They were as represented *in the contract*. As

READ BEFORE YOU SIGN



WHICH DO YOU DO?
THIS OR THIS

this publication goes to press the controversy between the school and its thirty-two customers has not been adjusted to the satisfaction of either side. The customers want the school to live up to the representations of the salesman or refund their money. The school wants its customers to live up to the contracts which they signed.

For one salesman like this there are dozens who strive to give the customer a correct understanding of the terms and conditions upon which the goods are sold. You read the contracts which such salesmen present you and find their representations confirmed in the language and over the name of their employers.

The best salesmen to-day are proud of their companies, their employers and their merchandise. They do not pose as philanthropists. They talk about their merchandise and its makers and finally about the terms of the contract. They can afford to let you read the contract carefully because it confirms what they have told you. The magazine solicitor who offers you a bunch of publications "free" for the cost of postage in order to introduce these magazines" or "for advertising purposes" may place a large thumb over the body of the contract in the hope that you will miss the paragraph providing for additional monthly payments. The magazines may be worth all the contract calls for. But if you read the contract you will probably find that the publishers make no such pretensions to philanthropy. The printed contract will protect you against the wiles of incompetent salesmen if you will read it.

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THE habit of reading contracts is just as much a necessary check on unskilful advertising. Intelligent advertisers welcome it because it means a better understanding regarding their product, its price and terms. It prevents episodes like this:

A young woman read an advertisement saying, "$1.00 puts this new gas range in your home. Balance payable at $1.00 weekly." She went to the store and paid her dollar, signing her contract without reading it. When the stove was delivered she learned to her consternation that she had promised to pay an additional $9.00 on delivery of the stove and that the deferred payment charge was for the balance. True the advertisement was faulty: ambiguous in effect if not in intent. But the contract stated all of the terms clearly.

Contrast with this the experience of a young woman who saw a standard make of piano advertised at a remarkable price. She visited the store, tried the piano, liked it, said she would buy it. A sales contract was presented for her signature. Contrary to all precedent, she sat down on the piano bench and read it. It described an entirely different instrument. Maker, case, serial number—all were different from the one she had examined. She demanded an explanation. Before the end of the day the piano she wanted was delivered at her house for the advertised price by a contrite and apologetic merchant. She read her contract.

Members of various groups are inclined to deplore the heedlessness of those in other groups. Habit rather than education or occupation, however, seems to determine this matter of reading a contract before signing it. The man to whom this happened graduated with honors from the university and honors have sought him ever since.

It was because of his position on the board of education, said his visitor, that a publisher had determined to present him with its new encyclopedia. The company wanted one man in each community whose opinion really counted to accept a set without cost, merely in order that they might have a local reference. If he didn't think well of the publication, he might say so freely. There was no testimonial to

(*Continued on Page 25*)



Twentieth Lesson (Taken from George Meredith's "The Shaving of Shagpat").

"For ruin and the deeds preluding change,
Fear not great beasts, nor eagles when they range;
But dread the crawling worm or pismire mean:
Satan selects them, for they are unseen."

THE BOOKSHELF

better his broken fortunes in New York. Here he has many strange adventures, mostly with some newly rich folk, and Broadway show people; and, as other poor but noble Englishmen have done before him in the United States, he falls in love. The yarn swings along easily and smoothly.

Canada as a National Property (Department of Natural Resources). The latest of these attractively printed booklets is a statement of national assets, made up of statistics, pictures and discussion. The total available minimum water-power is shown to be 32,000,000 with only 4,000,000 at present utilized. The favorable geographical position for international trade is touched on. "This publication was issued primarily for distribution abroad mainly to British and American business men who are, or may be, actively interested in one phase or another of Canadian development, and to educational officers in universities, colleges, etc., through whom a wider and sounder appreciation of Canadian resources and development may be created. A comparatively small Canadian distribution is being made, chiefly to the press and to educational institutions." The Department is getting more active in spreading its glad tidings—the theme of the natural resources of Canada offers limitless scope. Let the Department carry on.

The Mad Lover by Richard Connell (Allen, Toronto, $2). This is a very pleasant book. I quite like it. It begins with the hero drunk with alcohol; after we find him drunk with love, and finally he is elated with success—the success of learning to stand on his own feet. A humorous nice book, most human and very Irish. The author has previously been noted for three volumes of short stories—must look into them as the publisher suggests on the jacket, for "The Mad Lover" is a mellow and merry book and keeps me in a pleasant frame of mind.

The Jaunty Commander by George Gibbs (McLeod, Toronto, $2). An exciting story about a [illegible] American, an English [illegible] and a [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Saved from the Waste-Basket

[illegible]

popularity of "Soundings" indicates a distinct advance in the good taste of the average reader who doesn't read Conrad and Meredith at all, never has and never will * * * "Victory" and "Chance" were never within a mile of the best-seller class; so my statement about "Soundings" is not as sweeping as Miss Burton has understood it. In fact my reviews of 1925 prove that it was not my own choice of the best novel published that year * * * Thanks for the protest; such are always helpful in clearing up misunderstandings * * * It is hard for me to wear to-day my customary mask of modesty, for greatness has been thrust upon me by reason of the fact that the three-page dedicatory epistle of John Daniel Logan's "A Literary Chameleon" is addressed to me. Considering that the "new estimate of Mr. H. L. Mencken," which forms the body of the brochure, covers only nine pages, the honor of being so prominently connected with this critical ukase (or bull) can hardly be over-estimated. I should really like the opportunity of talking the situation over with Mr. Mencken before acknowledging the courtesy; but that would not be polite. However, I do wonder what his thoughts are on reading the eulogy of which he is the subject. Certainly, as an example of the Loganian method and style, this work must occupy a unique place; and I shall cherish it because it is the first book ever dedicated to me (this may give some one the hint for the second) and because I love Doctor Logan for his tolerant and paternal attitude toward me, dating from the time he skinned me alive in the Canadian Bookman in 1921 for having dared to say a good word for a book of which he was himself part editor. Now to return thanks * * * Dear Doc: With your customary Jovian disregard of consistency in your hurling of bolts and bestowal of chaplets, you have amazingly dedicated to me a work including an analytic appreciation of Mencken and a letter on "The Pantheon of Canadian Critics," which have small relation with each other. Mencken I shall leave to discuss with you his own merits. That you are honest enough to acknowledge the honor done me was undeserved is proven by the fact that out of 18 Canadian critics, ranged "in order of genius and importance," my name appears ninth. I thank you heartily. You are good enough to rank us: Smythe, Hammond, Garvin, MacTavish, Rufus Hathaway, Powell, yourself, H. Charlesworth, myself, Marquis, French, O'Hagan, MacMechan, Pierce, Edgar, Jacob, J. R. Robinson, Bridle and Stead. (Have you never heard of Roberton?) Yet, while you rate me mediocre as a critic, I see you think me something better: "Homer, Virgil, Dante, Milton, Goethe, Voltaire, Sir Walter Scott were mere 'authors.' Dick Steele, Addison, Dr. Sam Johnson, Goldsmith, Dickens, Thackeray were mere 'journalists!' But George Bernard Shaw and I and you and Henry Louis Mencken are 'Great Writers'." Well, that's all right for you, Doc, and me, and Mencken; but don't you suppose Shaw would prefer to see himself classed with Voltaire as "a mere author"? I note also that you say in the next paragraph: "You and S. Morgan Powell and Hector Charlesworth are par excellence the really Great Critics of Canada. I claim justly, however, to have been 'first' in several literary fields in Canada." * * * Doc, I suspect you have addressed this thing to me in the hopes that I would reprint some of it; and, because you have always been a thorough sport under criticism performed upon you, and because your words are provocative, and because I believe in the salutary effect of candor, I am going to serve, this once, as broadcasting station for your acidious remarks: "The following essay in 'great writing' and 'cataclytic criticism' I dedicate to you and couple your name with Mencken's, because I sincerely admire your valiant broadcasting of your 'cathartic criticism' in and from the entrenched centre of indurated philistinism, sabbatarian idiocy, and diabolonian criticism in Canada—namely, Toronto, the 'Old Home Town' of the Chain and Ball Gang of Canadian Critics . . . And now in Canada abideth Authorship, Journalism, and Criticism. Yet like unto it is Canadian Fiction, uniquely Ralph Connor's and Robert Jehosphat Chrysalis Stead's, which are a menace to Canadian literature. But alone by Canadian Poetry, especially the poetry of Duncan Campbell Scott, Bliss Carman, C. G. D. Roberts, and of Wilson MacDonald (whom Smythe discovered, sponsored, and first acclaimed) shall Canadian authorship and literature be saved" * * * (You've forgotten Lampman, Doc. You remember in your book you called him "the greatest Canadian poet." Don't think I'm mean, but I really won't stand for your omitting him from the honor roll.)

W.A.D.



HENRY L. MENCKEN
Editor of the "American Mercury" and critic—literary, social and political.

SATURDAY NIGHT
FINANCIAL SECTION

TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 19, 1927

Certain Lost Oil Fields of Eastern Canada

Years and Years Ago Extensive Oil Field Existed in Counties of Albert and Westmoreland, New Brunswick of Which Now Only Small Gas Field Remains—Another was Under Bay of Chaleur—Where Has it Gone and Why? — The Mineral Called Albertite

By Louis Simpson

HYDRO-Carbon Oil, (or as it is sometimes misnamed Mineral Oil), in some one of its many fractionations, is used in every Canadian household. It may be purchased as Gasoline or Motor Spirit, as Kerosene or Lamp Oil, as Feed oil, or as one of the many qualities of lubricating oil. It may even be purchased under a more or less fancy name, of a quality which enables its use as a medicine. In some form or other, under its correct name, or under some given name, every Canadian household now finds a use for some sort or quality of Hydro-Carbon oil.

Information concerning certain lost oil fields of Eastern Canada may therefore be of interest. It may not only be of interest but also instructive to learn how Dame Nature has, in the far away past, been so inconsiderate to the citizens of Canada who have settled in or near the Maritime Provinces. Evidences have accumulated that demonstrate that, in the Counties of Albert and Westmoreland, in the Province of New Brunswick, years and years ago, in the parts of those counties that surround the upper waters of the Bay of Fundy, and under those waters, there existed an extensive oil field, rich in high grade hydro-carbon oil, which, in area probably exceeded 500 square miles. Of this large area there remains to-day a small gas field that also yields a small quantity of oil, the area of which is probably only one twentieth of the original area. What has become of the oil, that many years ago was stored in the larger area, is of course known to Dame Nature, but can only be guessed at even by the geologist, the position being aptly described in the old saying, "When doctors disagree, then, who shall decide?"

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A SECOND and probably a more extensive oil field existed under the waters of the northern section of the Bay of Chaleur, extending for unknown miles, under the waters of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, approaching, if not touching, Prince Edward Island to the east, the north shore of the Province of New Brunswick to the south and the Gaspe coast to the west.

Most of this area being now under the sea, it is not possible to estimate the probable extent which may have considerably exceeded 1,000 square miles. It will be asked what evidences exist that warrant the assumption that these oil fields did, at one time, exist. Also what became of these large oil deposits and how was it that they became wasted. Whilst the evidence available is not conclusive, it is yet of a sufficiency to warrant the acceptance of certain conclusions. The writing seen upon the wall is plain to read, but it is only of recent years that its meaning has begun to be understood and even today there is much that requires further elucidation. Geologists have noted what is known as the Hillsboro Fault in Albert County, the upended strata of what are known as Indian and Latz Mountains, located to the west of Moncton in Westmoreland County, the *vertical* beds of oil yielding shale found in the Albert Mines area. These are all evidences of very extensive earth movements in the past. Gas well drilling in the Small Gas Field, left as evidence of what has been, has proven that the geological strata of the Albert Mines (the ground surface of which is only a little more than 100 feet lower than the ground surface of the Gas Field's area) is over 2,000 feet lower in the geological series than are the beds of the Gas Field.

Since the year 1850, the occurrence in the counties of Albert and Westmoreland of a mineral called Albertite (so named after the county of Albert) has been known. For many years this mineral was believed to be a species of coal. The government of the province of New Brunswick insisted that it was coal and that, therefore, they had the right to require, when it was mined, the payment of certain royalties. In this case probably, tempted by the revenue they hope to secure for the province, "the wish was father to the thought". The government's claim was contested. The case passed through the Canadian Courts and was eventually reviewed by the Judicial Council of the House of Lords, which, also, gave judgment that Albertite was coal. It is now admitted that the judgment was incorrect. Albertite is not coal, but is Consolidated Hydro Carbon Oil, i.e., oil that has lost its light fractions and which, under pressure and consequent heat, has become solid. Were Albertite coal, it would be impossible to satisfactorily explain certain peculiar conditions found in all deposits of Albertite, but not found in coal beds. These difficulties disappear when they are considered as being the results of the consolidation of intrusions of hydro-carbon oils.

Technical terms are troublesome to the majority of readers, they will therefore be avoided as far as may be possible. The reader is asked to make himself or herself conversant with the meaning of a few geological terms such as "sediments", "sedimentary", "fissure vein", "faults", etc. It is now understood that whatever the origin may be of the oil producing material contained in oil yielding shales; whether that origin be vegetable, animal or marine, or any combination of any two or of all three, the shale that originally enclosed this oil producing material is of sedimentary origin. Sedimentary formations may be of marine or of fresh water origin, and of the latter there are certain important varieties. It has lately been advanced that the oil found in oil fields is oil that by nature's own distilling processes has been produced from oil yielding shale. This oil having accumulated has been stored in certain strata of rocks, the physical and other conditions of which enable the oil to be stored up, even when such storage develops considerable pressure.

In the country situated around the upper waters of the Bay of Fundy, but more particularly in the County of Albert, many fissure veins of Albertite have been observed, but, up to date, only one vein out of the many, has been found to be of commercial value. The explanation for this being, that, with the sole exception mentioned, no other vein has been found of wealth sufficient to justify the expenditures required to commence mining fissure veins composed of low priced minerals. It may be asked, why is it, that when one fissure vein has been found of a sufficient width to make the mining not only possible but very profitable, that not one vein out of the many other veins discovered, have been found to be of the necessary width. Professor Hitchcock, some years ago, claimed that Albertite was Consolidated Hydro-Carbon Oil and gave an early hint as to the reasons for the peculiarity of the Albertite vein formation as then and now formed.

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DR. WRIGHT of the Dominion Geological Survey, after an examination of the geological features of the Hillsboro District, in which the Albert mine is located, pointed out that the shale beds which lie nearly horizontal when underlying the north section of the Albert Mines property, become almost vertical in the South Section. *It is in this South Section that the vein of Albertite occurs.* It does not seem to have occurred to either of these scientists that in the above conditions lies the explanation of why the Albertite vein of the Albert Mines was of the width it has proven to be. This portion of the property, known as the Albert Mines, is located in the most westerly part of the valley of the Frederick Brook. The valley has been created by severe erosion. The overburden above the shale, that once existed, has been washed away, leaving only a slight overburden of recent origin. The shale beds when they reach the south side of the valley (at this point the valley lies almost east and west) assume a nearly vertical position. Up to date no explanation that is satisfactory, has been made as to this unusual alteration. The conditions are as follows. When the Albertite vein, which was found in about the centre of this vertical section was mined, the vein was followed to a depth of no less than 1,350 feet and was found to be in shale for that depth. This also is proven by the Dumps of Waste still existing. These Dumps were made during the time the Albertite was mined. At the 1,350 foot level the Albertite vein ceased to be Albertite, becoming a mixture composed of particles of Albertite mixed with particles of shale. This mixture is technically called a Breccia. The Breccia was drilled for 100 feet, the Breccia persisting, the mine was closed down. At that time there was no known market in which Breccia could be sold. Those responsible for the management of the property are to blame for not core drilling down until the underlying rock was encountered or at least for 500 feet. Had this been done Canada would have gained much knowledge.

It will be admitted that liquids always choose the course of the least resistance. In this instance, supposing hydro-carbon oil *under pressure* had been forced to seek an outlet through superincumbent strata, (owing to some one of several possible earth movements), supposing that these oils under great pressure found this place where the shale by a previous earth movement had altered the usual horizontal shale beds into vertical beds, thereby providing the desired course of the least resistance. Is it not common sense to suppose that the bulk of the volume of oil seeking an escape would pass through and up the passageway nature had thus provided? The creation of small narrow stringers of Albertite is equally easily accounted for. The oil seeking an outlet would hunt out and try every weak spot at the moment of the maximum pressure, but when the pressure was relieved by the finding a vent through the vein at the Albert Mine, these small stringers ceased to be a factor.

Evidence exists that leads to the supposition that the disturbance, that thus partially destroyed the Bay of Fundy oil field, occurred many years subsequent to the laying down of the Albert Mines' Shales. This is proven by the fact that over the shale beds of the Albert Mines, nearer the Bay of Fundy upper waters, the shale beds are covered by beds (several hundred feet in thickness) of conglomerate. The conglomerate has been brought down from the north by the action of glaciers. Above the conglomerate there are beds of limestone—limestone is the creation of marine origin and is laid down under the sea. Above the limestone occur deposits of gypsum, supposed to be the residue left from the evaporation of sea waters. Enclosed in this gypsum are found small deposits of Albertite. The contention is that these small deposits were a result of the eruption of oil which created the Albertite veins. This seems reasonable.

If the above diagnosis be correct, then there have been several severe earth movements, of which the one that turned the horizontal beds of shale into vertical beds and the one that caused the eruption of oil are the most important as regard the results.

In mining the Albertite vein it was found that even the vein faulted to the south. This faulting would occur years after the disturbance that created the vein.

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THE earth movements known to have occurred in this district have been many and serious. Considerable difficulty is experienced in correctly reading the unusual geological conditions existing. The quantity of oil thus lost can only be estimated. Fortunately there exists some data. The Albertite mined, from the discovery of Albertite in June, 1851, to the time when mining ceased in 1880, total over 300,000 tons. It is now known that there are other veins of this mineral in the Albert Mines property, the numerous small veins found over the county, whilst not commercial as regards recovery of their contents, yet have to be included in any estimation as to the quantity of oil lost in their formation. For all these veins it would be safe to allow 200,000 tons.

Then there is the Breccia known to underlie the Albert Mines vein and which will probably be found to a greater or lesser degree at the base of all the veins. This Breccia may be calculated at 50 per cent. of the Albertite making 250,000 tons. But as the oil value of the Breccia is only as 90 is to 110, the corrected total is only something over 200,000—so say making a total of 700,000 tons.

During the process of consolidation the oil lost all or nearly all the lighter fractions. This loss may be taken as being 20 per cent. upon the original oil or 25 per cent. upon the consolidated oil, making 175,000 tons. Grand total, 875,000 tons.

Taking 110 gallons oil for each long ton, this gives a grand total of nearly 100,000,000 Imperial gallons, and this total is reached without making any allowance for a probable large quantity entirely lost by being erupted upon the waters of the Bay of Fundy.

The conditions found on the Bay of Chaleur are somewhat different to those described as being found in Albert County. Indeed they are only similar in one item, viz., the original strata has been changed from the horizontal to the vertical at some distant period. By a careful examination this is to be seen not only in the beds of the several rivers, but also along the sea shore, at low water. Upon this vertical strata there has been deposited limestone, which are now hills of considerable magnitude. The strata of the limestone hills is horizontal. In certain districts there has been found a mineral which, like the Albertite, has been called coal. It is black. The specific gravity, however, should disillusionize the observant. Much money in the past has been wasted, because of the claim that the mineral was coal.

Evidence would tend to show that this black mineral is only a Fireclay, strongly impregnated with hydro-carbon oil, which afterwards, being subjected to considerable pressure, acquired a brilliant black color. This mineral burns with a blaze when consumed in a hot fire, but the flame lasts but a short time. By analysis the mineral was shown to contain over 80 per cent. of ash, making it quite unsuitable for fuel, even when combusted locally.

In this case as with the Albert Mines, there is no doubt that once there existed an oil field located between the east coast of Prince Edward Island and the north coast of the Bay of Chaleur, and that some great earth movement, by intense pressure, forced the oil out of its storage strata. The oil, in this case, found escape chiefly into the sea. This has happened in modern times in the Gulf of Mexico. The wastage cannot be estimated. It may have been enormous or it may have been inconsiderable.

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"Newspapers are a useful and powerful institution in our country, and without them what a tame thing a political contest would be......"

"Newspapers can do an immense amount of good, and also an immense amount of harm. On this subject I am going to digress for a moment to mention a matter which has nothing whatever to do with this case, with a view to emphasizing the usefulness of a newspaper. I do so because of the information I have gained in the Bankruptcy Court. The paper to which I refer is the Toronto Saturday Night. I do not know anything about its politics, and I have no interest in the paper, but to my knowledge it has fearlessly attacked and driven out of the country any number of fraudulent companies and the unscrupulous men connected with them, thereby saving for the people many million of dollars. As stated, I mention this only to show you the great public service a newspaper does."

Certified to be correct,

Sydney W. Brown,
Official Reporter, S.C.O.

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IN THE course of every day business hundreds of thousands of contracts are signed in Canada. All of these contracts are supposed to be for the mutual advantage of buyer and seller, but too often the buyer signs with only a cursory reading of his contract, depending on his memory of the verbal agreement which preceded it. It is what he signs that counts, and if a number of careless signers do not find themselves afterwards in trouble, it is simply because they are dealing with honest men who try conscientiously to put in the contract what is agreed upon. Canada, however, is not without its quota of high pressure salesmen who are adept at leading their victims to expect one thing, and then giving them a contract which says another thing to sign while they are in the first flush of this expectation. It is not only when dealing with high pressure salesmen that one should read the contract before signing, but every contract should be carefully read and understood before it is signed even when dealing with honest people. There should be no room for misunderstanding afterwards.

A recent and informative article prepared by the National Better Business Bureau of New York City, goes thoroughly into this question. As the law of contract is much the same in the United States as it is in Canada, we reproduce considerable portions of that article here, in the hope that it will be of interest and value to our readers.

To-day, most business is conducted on a basis of fair play between buyer and seller. We have with us, however, a small minority in many lines of trade which seeks to unload inferior merchandise by means of gaudy promises. This minority is not difficult to identify. It is not confined to any one industry or method of selling. Nearly always a careful reading of the contract or agreement will disclose with which type of seller you are negotiating.

Recent investigation by a Better Business Bureau disclosed that a furniture dealer advertised a walnut bedroom suite at an attractive price, displayed a suite as advertised to customers, and then delivered an inferior product.

However, the contract of sale which the customer signed correctly described the furniture which was delivered, even stating that it was second-hand. They carried out the instructions in the contract. Every customer had the same means of self-protection. Few used it. Those who read their contracts learned the type of merchant with whom they were dealing. The rest paid dearly for their haste.

Such an instance is not typical of the furniture trade nor of contract selling generally. It is merely typical of the way in which the indolence or carelessness or haste of many buyers is exploited by a small but dangerous minority of traders. It is not fair to any business to judge the business as a whole by such examples. But when, as is most often the case, the seller is making every effort to deal fairly with the buyer, is there not the more reason for reading the contract carefully in order that no misunderstanding may ensue?

Not long ago, a Metropolitan business man, with an earned reputation for shrewdness, complained to a Better Business Bureau that he was about to be sued for a physical culture text which he had never ordered. "I sent in the slip with my name and address out of curiosity," he explained, "because I was interested in the subject; and the next thing I knew I began getting collection letters." He thought he had signed a mere inquiry blank. Investigation disclosed this man's dashing and well-known signature on a wholly valid order blank and the shipment lying in a corner of his busy office, where it had reposed for many weeks following the end of the examination period allowed in the agreement. In his own business this man is an excellent collector. He expects those who deal with him to live up to their obligations. In future, he will read first every piece of paper to which he places his signature.

It is the business of a good salesman to interest you in whatever he has to sell. That is what he is hired to do. He does it in a personal sort of way. He dwells longest upon what seems to him will most interest *you*. It is his job to show you why you want what he offers. If you are ambitious he may talk about what you can do when you have made your purchase, and he may give very little time to describing merchandise, prices or terms. You may not take it all in when he does mention them. For your protection and his own, the seller who values public goodwill, describes the merchandise, the price and the terms as accurately and fully as he knows how in the body of the contract. It is there for you to read and consider *before* you sign.

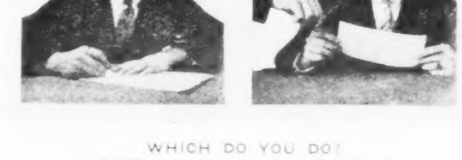
A trustworthy salesman who is serving the best interests of an intelligent employer will not only allow you to read the agreement to which you set your signature; he will invite you to do so. Use this opportunity. Never neglect this simple step toward insuring mutual understanding. And it may save you many a dollar. *Read first, and read carefully.*

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MANY unexpected things can happen when the customer does not read the contract.

A gifted salesman representing a commercial school had an opportunity to address a group of fifty junior accountants. The school markets a course consisting of general business texts, including an outline of the elements of accountancy. For reasons and from motives which are still obscure, the salesman represented the course as instruction in *advanced* accountancy. He got and held the attention of his audience, aroused interest, stimulated desire. He ended by stating that he had but a few minutes to catch his train. Whereupon thirty-two adult persons, skilled in their calling, signed the contracts which he submitted without reading them. When the texts were delivered they were not as represented *by the salesman*. They were as represented *in the contract*. As this publication goes to press the differences between the school and its thirty-two customers have not yet been adjusted to the satisfaction of either side. The customers want the school to live up to the representations of the salesman or refund their money. The school wants its customers to live up to the contracts which they signed.

READ BEFORE YOU SIGN



WHICH DO YOU DO?
THIS OR THIS

For one salesman like this there are scores who strive to give the customer a correct understanding of the terms and conditions upon which the goods are sold. When you read the contracts which such salesmen present you will find their representations confirmed in the language and over the name of their employers.

The best salesmen today are proud of their occupation, their employers and their merchandise. They do not pose as philanthropists. They talk about their merchandise and its makers and finally about the terms of the contract. They can afford to let you read the contract carefully because it confirms what they have told you. The magazine solicitor who offers you a bunch of publications "merely for the cost of postage in order to introduce these magazines" or "for advertising purposes," may place a thumb over the body of the contract in the hope that you will miss the paragraph providing for additional monthly payments. The magazines may be worth all the contract calls for. But if you read the contract you will probably find that the publishers make no such pretensions to philanthropy. The printed contract will protect you against the wiles of incompetent salesmen *if you will read it*.

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THE habit of reading contracts is also a great aid, a necessary check on unskillful advertising. Intelligent advertisers welcome it because it means a better understanding regarding their product, its price and terms. It prevents episodes like this.

A young woman read an advertisement saying "$1.00 puts this new gas range in your home. Balance payable at $2.00 weekly." She went to the store and paid her dollar, signing her contract without reading it. When the stove was delivered she learned to her consternation that she had promised to pay an additional $9.00 on delivery of the stove and that the deferred payment charge was for the balance. True, the advertisement was faulty, ambiguous in effect if not in intent. But the contract stated all of the terms clearly.

Contrast with this the experience of a young woman who saw a standard make of piano advertised at a remarkable price. She visited the store, tried the piano, liked it, said she would buy it. A sales contract was presented for her signature. Contrary to all precedent, she sat down on the piano bench and read it. It described an entirely different instrument. Make, case, serial number—all were different from the one she had examined. She demanded an explanation. Before the end of the day the piano she wanted was delivered at her home for the advertised price by a contrite and apologetic merchant. She read her contract.

Members of various groups are inclined to deplore the heedlessness of those in other groups. Habit rather than education or occupation, however, seems to determine this matter of reading a contract before signing it. The man to whom this happened graduated with honors from his university and honors have sought him ever since.

It was because of his position on the board of education, said his visitor, that a publisher had determined to present him with its new encyclopedia. The company wanted one man in each community whose opinion really counted to accept a set without cost, merely in order that they might have a local reference. If he didn't think well of the publication, he might say so freely. There was no testimonial to

(*Continued on Page 25*)

Little Lessons in Finance

Culled by the Financial Editor from the World's Great Writers

Twentieth Lesson (Taken from George Meredith's "The Shaving of Shagpat").

"For ruin and the deeds preluding change,
Fear not great beasts, nor eagles when they range;
But dread the crawling worm or pismire mean,
Satan selects them, for they are unseen."

GOLD & DROSS

PERFECTION GLASS COMPANY'S STOCK

Editor Gold and Dross,—

I enclose a copy of circular received from the Perfection Glass Co. Ltd. of Montreal. Since then have had a call from their Mr. Nixon, 309 Dominion Bank Building, endeavoring to interest me in a further purchase of stock, prior to the issue of the bonus.

The figures quoted show wonderful results for the capital and time involved, in fact it looks "too good" to me.

Have you any information on this company? Do you know if any stock is being offered by Montreal brokers and if so, at what price?

"Burlington", Toronto, Ont.

I do not know of any stock being offered by Montreal brokers or by anybody but the Perfection Glass Company, Limited, itself. The Mr. Nixon referred to helped in the selling of the first issue of stock referred to. The circular, signed by Jas. A. Watt, President Perfection Glass Company, Limited, 201 Inspector Street, Montreal, Que., and dated January 27th, states that there is to be an increase in the capital stock of the Company, that this will carry with it a large bonus to the holders of the original shares, and that "this, together with the steady increase in the Company's business and the fact that its shares advanced to $15, has attracted the attention of large brokerage firms and others who are now anxious to buy these original shares with a view to making a quick turnover." After relating how this new company last summer erected a great factory, in a locality unstated, to take the place of five buildings in which operations had previously proceeded; how business had been so brisk that even this factory had to be extended; and how a factory would have to be built at Windsor, Ontario, as well to build their bullet-proof and unshatterable glass, Mr. Watt states that to take care of this new extension the present capitalization of the Company will have to be increased "as the original shares of the Company have been all sold." But he adds, "Only a few small lots are available in cases where shareholders have been unable to meet their final payments. These lots as far as possible are being placed among the present shareholders."

For the benefit of the present shareholders he states that a stock bonus of one hundred per cent will be paid to the holders of the original shares where final payments have been made. He says, "It is further proposed to recall the old stock certificates and issue new ones which will be of a form APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE" (which stock exchange is not stated).

The circular says the Company is "in a strong position financially, showing an inventory in its warehouses valued at nearly a quarter million dollars, a large bank balance and accounts receivable approaching the hundred thousand dollar mark. This does not include real estate, machinery and equipment, a fleet of trucks, or goodwill as indicated by over fifteen hundred customers and a rating close to half a million dollars. Bank loans to-day do not exceed $15,000." And the marvel is that all this has been done in one year.

Immediately following your receipt of this glowing circular comes Mr. Nixon, wanting you to buy more stock before the bonus comes. You do not state the price at which he offered this stock but in view of the circular let us suppose that it is $15 a share. Such an advance probably represents an arbitrary advance made by the Company's selling agency as the stock is not traded in on any of the stock exchanges of Canada. The bonus stock will not add one cent to the possessions of those receiving it, for after it is issued there will be exactly the same assets and liabilities and the same income and expenditure. Before paying $15 for more stock in this Company I would advise you to insist on Mr. Nixon showing you a verified statement of the Company showing the gross sales made by it, the expenditure of making those sales, the overhead expenses, the capitalization authorized and issued, the actual money put into the business as a result of the stock already sold, the working capital position and the return on capital. This data would be very acceptable evidence for any shareholder, and there is no reason why the President should not further increase the confidence of the shareholders in the future of the Company by giving these details if they would have that effect.

I asked the President of the Company for the information outlined in the preceding paragraph and have just received his reply. In the course of his letter Mr. Watt says:

"All the information asked for in your letter will be set forth in a financial statement covering the operations of this Company up to December 31st, which will be submitted to the shareholders at the annual meeting. This statement will be signed by the Auditing Firm of Price Waterhouse & Company, but will not be completed for some little time, and as all figures are not at hand it would perhaps be unwise to attempt to answer your inquiries until such times as we are in a position to make definite statements and quote exact figures."

I would certainly in your place wait for this statement before making a further investment in the stock at a premium on the issue price.



LT.-COLONEL HENRY COCKSHUTT

Former Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, who was elected a Director of the Royal Trust Company at the annual general meeting on February 8th, at Montreal, Que. Lt.-Colonel Cockshutt, is President of the Cockshutt Plow Company Limited and the Frost and Wood Company Limited, and a Director of the Bank of Montreal, Canadian Pacific Railway Company and other Companies.

Photo by International Press.



MR. A. B. WOOD

Vice-President of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, whose annual statement is reviewed in this issue.

Photo by International Press.

WAIT UNTIL THE CHICKENS ARE HATCHED

W. M., Montreal, Que. I did not make any error in making reply concerning the Red Lake district. The situation on the Smith-Morrison was in mind at the time as being among a number of interesting mining prospects at Red Lake. However, the only definite information at hand which would indicate a mine in the making is that found on the Howey itself. It is just possible the bald observation may have been misinterpreted. I have seen fine specimens from the Smith-Morrison, also from the McIntyre and Dome holdings. However, in no case, apart from the Howey, does there appear to have been consistent average assays obtained. This does not mean that further work will not disclose additional important mines, but that is a matter which remains to be seen.

The news-paper report, from which you quote, is ambiguous and misleading. Why not say: "Should further work uncover gold at Toronto's Union Station, the Hollinger may be eclipsed." The report which you enclose over the name of H. M. Morrison is also ambiguous. It means very little to state that assays show gold content "as high as" $31 per ton. Indeed, assays might show "as high as" $100,000 to the ton and not indicate a mine. What is required is knowledge of assays secured from channel samples taken by some competent mining man.

While in Red Lake, I did not visit your property, but I learned from reliable mining men who had been over the claims that the Smith-Morisson is indeed one of the more promising groups "in the prospect stage" in that section. To talk about forty to fifty million dollars in connection with a mining prospect is not in keeping with the attitude of conservative mining men. Reference to the "almost unlimited wealth that has accumulated here, and is only awaiting sufficient funds for development," savors of high-pressure methods, methods which your very promising mining prospect does not appear to need. Could you ever picture the outstanding heads of such mining companies as Hollinger, International Nickel and others referring to "almost unlimited wealth" on a group of mining claims, and estimating or intimating tens of millions of dollars before extensive diamond drilling or underground work?

MANUFACTURERS' BUILDING BONDS

W. S. T., London, Ont. There is a fairly steady demand in Toronto for good accommodation for light manufacturing, and I do not think that a building of the type of the Manufacturers' Building, now in course of erection at the corner of Adelaide and Widmer Streets, Toronto, should have much difficulty in earning enough to take care of interest payments on the bond issue it secures. The building is well located, being only five minutes' walk from the Union Station, and the financing has been done by the United Bond Company, Limited, of Windsor, Ontario, which has had a successful career to date in financing the construction of various types of buildings. As the United Bond Company guarantees the bonds it sells it is reasonable to suppose that in its own interest it has taken all the precautions that experience suggests as being necessary for the protection of those who buy the bonds which these buildings secure. In the case of the Manufacturers' Building, the United Bond Company estimates the net annual earnings at $28,800, which would be nearly three times the greatest annual interest charge. Part of the total issue of these bonds matures each year from 1928 on, so that the amount of security behind the remainder naturally increases from year to year. Of course, real estate mortgage bonds do not enjoy as high marketability as do Government, municipal or high-grade public utility and industrial bonds. In other words, they would probably not be so easy to sell at short notice, should you need money suddenly at any time. However, reasonable safety seems to attach to these bonds.

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION CORPORATION

C. G., Chatham, Ont. In our opinion Electric Refrigeration Corporation shares are interesting as a business man's speculative investment at the present market price of around $35. For the nine months ending September 30th, 1926, the company earned $4.32 per share as against $4.09 for the corresponding period of 1925. However, there was a net loss of $541,367 for taxes and charges for the first fiscal quarter of the new year ending December 31st, 1926, but this is understood to have been due to the usual seasonal decline experienced at that time of the year. In January the directors declared

GOLD & DROSS

the regular quarterly cash dividend of 50 cents per share, but omitted the stock dividend of 1¼%, which had been paid in the three preceding quarters. On the basis of an annual dividend rate of $2, and the market price of $35, the yield to investors is thus 5.7%. Current business is believed to be satisfactory and officials of the company predict that new sales records will be made this year. The consolidated balance sheet of December 31st, 1926, showed the company to be well supplied with working capital, current assets exceeding current liabilities by $6,778,554. The profit and loss surplus of the same date amounted to $5,770,957, while the indicated total book value, excluding $765,772 for patents, good-will, etc. but including $750,000 reserve for contingencies, showed that the equity behind these shares was equal on that date to $17.50 per share. There is no doubt that iceless refrigeration is here to stay, but this stock and that of other companies in this industry must be considered to have a distinct element of speculation at this stage, as the industry is not yet out of the development stage.

CALEDONIAN REALTIES, LTD.

P. J., Toronto, Ont. The Caledonian Realties Limited was incorporated on Oct. 4, 1911, under Dominion laws and acquired a tract of land comprising 164 acres adjoining Dominion Park in Montreal East. The company subdivided this land into building sites for industrial plants, residences, etc. The disposal of these was undertaken by Findlay and Howard Limited, local real estate agents, which concern was later succeeded by John Findlay Limited. John Findlay is the president of Caledonian Realties Limited. A certain number of lots were disposed of prior to the outbreak of the war, but since 1914 the company's business has been practically at a standstill. We understand that little or no actual business has been done during the intervening period although certain parties have recently entered into negotiations with the company with a view to acquiring a certain portion of its property to be used as a cemetery. However, strong opposition has developed from holders of other property in the same locality. The opening of new streets in the locality has improved the company's prospects but taxation has increased considerably and the company has found it impossible to meet bond interest and other charges. A general meeting of shareholders was called for Feb. 19th, to consider a project for re-organization.

OTTAWA-MONTREAL POWER BONDS

A. D., Winnipeg, Man.—In our opinion the Ottawa-Montreal Power First Mortgage 6½ per cent. bonds, due June 1st, 1949, have satisfactory investment value. The company was only incorporated in May, 1924, but for the year ending June 30th, 1926, its net earnings amounted to $166,656, as against $132,040 for the preceding 14 months, with which to meet fixed charges of $83,061. Its market is a stable one inasmuch as it supplies light and power to forty municipalities located in the district bordering on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers. The Company appears to be ably managed and we regard the prospects for its future progress as good.

CENTRAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS

A. G., Although the Central Public Service Company had a balance remaining of $432,514 for the twelve months ending August 31st, 1926, after meeting all operating expenses, bond interest and other fixed charges, we consider that there is an element of speculation in the company's 6 per cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds, for the reason that although they are a direct obligation of the company, they are only secured by the capital stocks of the Central Utility Company and the Central Gas & Electric Company. The Central Gas and Electric Company has outstanding $6,500,000 of 6 per cent. bonds which constitute a first lien upon its properties, as well as an issue of $1,500,000 of 6 per cent. Gold notes which also ranks ahead of the capital stock. As regards the Central Public Utility Company, holdings of this company were sold to the Central Gas & Electric Company in April, 1926. The company now owns 4,500 of 5,000 shares outstanding of the Michigan Water Company as well as the entire second preferred of Central Gas & Electric Company. It would be difficult to determine the market value of these securities as no separate financial statements are published but only a consolidated financial statement embracing all the subsidiaries of the Central Public Service Company. Another fact to consider is that the Central Public Service Company, the Central Gas Company and the Central Public Utility Company were all only incorporated in 1925 and thus have not been long enough in business to demonstrate that their earnings will be sufficient over a period of years to make regular interest payments possible on these bonds. We would class these bonds as a speculative investment for a business man. In other words, we do not think they would be a suitable purchase for you if you want absolute safety.

LONG DISTANCE SELLING OF AMERICAN LEAD COMPANY STOCK

Editor Gold and Dross,—

One of our employees yesterday had a long distance telephone call from Chicago, asking him to purchase stock in the North American Lead Company at the price of $1.90 per share, and I thought it might interest you and your paper to know that these high-pressure telephone salesmen were invading this part of the country.

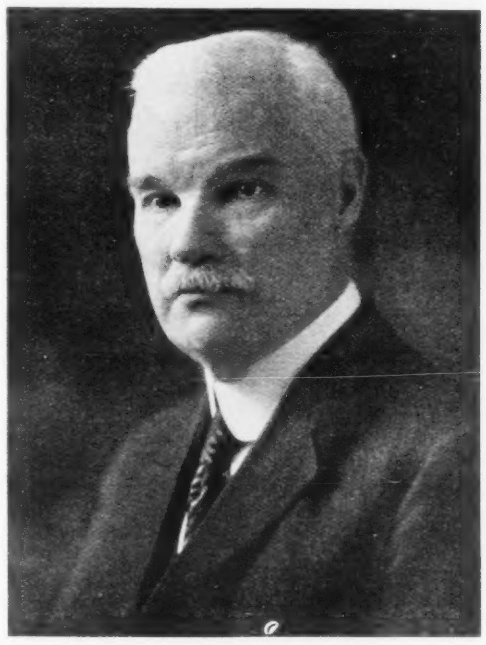
The company whose representative phoned is known as the Wall Street Advertiser, La Salle Street, Chicago, and the party who was called had not had any communication with them, so I presume they are using a "suckers' list" for shareholders' names throughout British Columbia.

W. S., Victoria, B. C.

I do not know anything about the "Wall Street Advertiser," of La Salle Street, Chicago, but from your description of its selling methods I should judge it to be a tipster sheet in the class of the "Wall Street Iconoclast" and "Financial Criterion." Using the long distance telephone from Chicago to Victoria, B.C., in an effort to sell North American Lead Company shares at $1.90 per share is certainly high-pressure work. There is no market at all for this stock that I have heard of. The property is a mere prospect, with ore occurring only in narrow streaks. There is very little about the proposition about which to feel optimistic, and I should not think that even the most confirmed optimist would feel like paying $1.90 per share for this stock, or anything like that figure, as the property has been idle for many years. It is located in Dorian Township nine miles from Ouimet, a station on the C. P. R. The mine is named after Ogema, an Indian who discovered the lead on this property about 1890. It was worked for a time by Port Arthur men, who later abandoned it.

POTPOURRI

S. L. G., Belleville, Ont. *IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED* controls the International Petroleum Company, Limited, and is itself controlled by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The company paid a 100% stock dividend in 1915. In 1919 the shares were changed from $100 par value to $25 par and again in 1925 from $25 par to no-par value. In both cases four new shares were issued for each old share. The company does not furnish a financial statement and therefore it is impossible to know just how it stands financially. However, a steady increase in income available for dividends can be inferred from the steady increase in the volume of its dividend distributed. In 1918, the last year in which a financial statement appeared, the company earned $7,170,686 available for dividends and distributed $4,800,000. The current dividend rate of 25 cents quarterly, or $1 a year on the new no-par value shares calls for an annual distribution of approximately $6,500,000, and is equivalent to $4 a year on the old $25 par value stock, on which $3 was paid in 1924. The company paid an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents in November last, but it was stated that this extra disbursement could not be taken as setting a precedent. A great deal of the company's earnings have been put back into the properties and equipment. The



MR. T. B. MACAULAY
President of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada whose splendid performance in 1926 is reviewed in these columns.

company's whole record has been one of increasing prosperity and in my opinion these shares at the present time have considerable attractiveness as an investment for a business man.

J. E. Z., Windsor, Ont. *LAVAL-QUEBEC* has a big acreage, and is financed for a reasonable amount of exploration. The shares are risky, of course, as the property is still in the prospect stage. It is one of those ventures where results may never amount to anything worth while—or where a lucky strike might reasonably enhance the value of the shares.

P. F. R., Crystal Beach, Ont. *TOWAGMAC* is a promising speculation. There is considerable ore in sight, and the enterprise appears to have a good future. *AMULET* has a substantial quantity of ore in sight and is assured of production. The ore is in a flat deposit. Other small shoots have been found in vertical position, but are so far limited in size. The recent electrical survey indicated a body of mineralization toward which a diamond drilling campaign is now being directed. If this body should be chalcopyrite, it might enhance the value of the stock. Otherwise the shares are selling pretty high.

T. C. Ocean Falls, B.C. I do not know of any statistics in existence which would enable us to tell you the average gross profits earned by wholesale grocers. In Eastern Canada in recent years the situation of the wholesale groceries trade has been anything but good. Great inroads were made upon it by the increase in the chain stores business, as some of these chain stores did central buying on a large scale, and were able to undersell the retail grocer, who got most of his groceries from wholesale grocers. There has been a big amalgamation of wholesale grocers in Ontario, with the object of making a way against this. Some progress, I think, has been made. The chain grocer, however, is here to stay. I do not know whether the chain grocer would have any particular advantage in a place like British Columbia, where the population is not so great as in Ontario. The chains of grocery stores which have been most successful have been those which had a number in one city, so that all costs of buying and delivering to each of the stores could be cut to a minimum, and all sorts of transactions which usually take place in a grocery store centralized—such as tying up parcels in convenient packages for buying.

W. G., Moncton, N. B. *ORIOLE GOLD AND COPPER SYNDICATE* has a raw prospect in the Montbray section of the Rouyn district. The property appears to warrant some further prospecting in an effort to learn whether it is of value, or not. The units are risky speculation. The directors have not been identified with any of the successful mines of the country.

INFORMATION COUPON

This service is confined to yearly subscribers whose names appear on our books

Seekers after information concerning Canadian investments are requested to cut out the address label appearing on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber. Attach to your letter of inquiry the label which bears your name, address and the expiry date of your subscription. Send also a stamped, addressed envelope, as there is only space in Saturday Night for answers to a small percentage of the inquiries coming to this office. As we cannot promise not to print an answer if it seems to us in the public interest, please state in your letter what initials or sobriquet you would like to have us use if the reply is published. Mining inquiries should be written on separate sheets of paper. Telephone inquiries will not be answered. The address label which we ask you to cut out is similar in form to the illustration we give below.

Pickwell F. G.
304 Birks Bldg.,
Winnipeg Man.
Sept 20/28

CONCERNING INSURANCE

Mexico's Solution of Unlicensed Insurance Problem

DOWN in Mexico, where the country is waking up to the fact that most of the natural resources are owned by foreigners and that the people themselves are dangerously illiterate—for which the Government blames the religious forces—hence the drastic and sudden control of religion and education—the insurance business apparently goes serenely on, with most of the foreign companies making money. The new insurance law of last May goes a long way in solving the problem of unlicensed insurance, by making it compulsory for a person with property in Mexico to insure with only admitted companies, that is, those companies which have put up the entrance deposit of $100,000. If caught insuring with non-admitted companies, a person is subject to imprisonment, as it is held that by so doing he has committed a fraud. A tax is imposed on all policies, which tax is paid by the insured, as is also a stamp tax. It appears that a demand exists at present in Mexico for riot and strike insurance, but most of the companies are playing safe and not writing it, though during an uprising there is usually little property damage. The Mexican has evidently greater respect for property than he has at times for human life. About 35 British and other outside companies are doing business in Mexico and 5 native companies of importance. The fire premiums amount to about $3,000,000 yearly.

Great West's Progress

THE Great-West Life Assurance Company of Winnipeg continues to show gratifying progress in the matter of increased business and substantial development, so far as the well protected interests of the policyholders are concerned. Probably the outstanding reason for this is the executive wisdom long established exercised in the stability of mortgage investments. During 1926 new business reached $72,295,135, thus making a total business in force of $453,758,333. The assets now total $83,520,345.02, with an increase of $21,812,121.15, and a dividend for future profits to policyholders of $6,114,835. The gross interest earnings last year were $4,086,-972.67, and $3,183,079.55 were set aside for unassigned profits and contingency reserve. In the opinion of President Allen the securities of the Great-West Life have never been more sound and carefully supervised, are now in a more solid and satisfactory position than ever before.

Commenting on the Great-West's progress during 1926 the general manager, Mr. C. C. Ferguson, had this to say [illegible] "The new business [illegible] has been [illegible] almost as much [illegible] high [illegible] in any previous [illegible] year. The [illegible] now well over $150,000,000. The surplus earnings have been increased and the expense rates have been maintained on a very moderate basis. While the death rate was a little higher than during 1925, it was nevertheless very favorable. The gross interest rate continues at over 6½ per cent., and a net rate of 6 per cent. will be maintained during 1927 for the payment of interest on policy proceeds and other funds left with the company.

"Except during 1919, the scale of dividends to policyholders has continued on the same basis for over fifteen years. During that period, it will be remembered, life insurance had heavy burdens to bear because of the extra mortality resulting from war and epidemic, but during that long time, with the exception mentioned, the Great-West Life maintained a scale of dividends to policyholders which, in point of liberality, was not equalled during the same period by any other company. This historical background lends emphasis to the significance of the announcement I now come to, namely, that the company's scale of profits to policyholders has been materially increased as from January 1st, 1927. This increase affects to some extent practically all policies, but is particularly evident as regards annual dividend policies during the earlier policy years.

"During the last fifteen years the business of life insurance has been broadened out into new and extensive fields. Policyholders now require us not only to insure their lives, but also to retain and administer the proceeds of their policies after maturity. We now insure people not only against death and old age, but also against total and permanent disability, and many of our policies contain provisions whereby the claim will be doubled if death occurs by accident.

"Regarding investments we have experienced no reason to depart from our policy of favoring first mortgages but the demand for mortgages has not been equal to the supply of money, and we have been forced to purchase a considerable amount of bonds. Our bond holdings now amount to over twenty-seven million, as against about thirty-three million of mortgages, and of the bonds nearly thirteen millions have been either issued or guaranteed by the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The interest past due on mortgages is an insignificant item, and it has been decreasing annually. We could now sell our bonds on the market for nearly one million more than the amounts at which they have been taken into our financial statement. During 1926 we sold about half of our stock and we have now only a small holding left, but these are of first class quality."



C. W. SOMERS

Who has been elected a Director of the Crown Life Insurance Company. Mr. Somers is a son of the late G. T. Somers, who was President of the Crown Life for many years until his death last August.



W. A. DENTON

Who was recently elected President of the Wellington Fire Insurance Company succeeding the late George Sleeman. Mr. Denton is also President of Messrs. Denton, Mitchell & Duncan, Limited, Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants, Director of the Continental Life Insurance Company and the British American Security Company, Limited.

Crown Life Shows 20% Increase in New Business and in Business in Force

A SUBSTANTIAL increase in new business over the previous year and continued progress in all departments were shown by the Directors' Report presented by Director H. Victor Cawthra and General Manager H. R. Stephenson of the Crown Life Insurance Company at the annual meeting held at the Company's Head Office, Toronto, on Monday, February 7th.

Amount of placed business during the past year was $22,714,916, an increase of 20 per cent. over the amount of new business written in the previous year. Insurance in force on December 31st was $72,443,873, also an increase of 20 per cent. A review of figures for the past nine years showed that the insurance in force had increased to this amount from $17,-408,195 in 1918, and that at this rate the size of the company is doubling every four years.

The report showed that interest at the average rate of 6.82 per cent. had been realized on assets during the year. About one-half of the total assets of $8,697,234 comprises mortgages on real estate, on which less than two thousand dollars of interest is in arrears. Bonds and debentures represent about one-quarter of total assets, on which there is practically no interest in arrears.

The policyholders' reserve of $7,-[illegible]80,583.50 was shown to be more than adequate to guarantee fulfillment of all outstanding policy obligations. The increased scale of dividends to policyholders adopted a year ago will be continued with further slight increase on certain plans.

Three new Directors were elected to the Board: Messrs. H. D. Burns, [illegible] Brown and C. W. Somers. Mr. John G. Kent was re-elected President, Mr. A. H. Walker, Vice-President, and other Directors re-elected were Sir Charles H. Tupper and Messrs. W. R. Morson, F. R. McD. Russell, G. O. Somers, John F. Ellis, David Wood and H. V. Cawthra.

The chair was taken by Mr. H. Victor Cawthra in the absence through illness of the President, Mr. John G. Kent.

Pacific Coast Fire's Successful Year

WITH the close of 1926, the Company has completed a very successful year's operations as is shown by the substantial increase in Assets, Net Income and Surplus. Of particular note is the liquid nature of the assets which gives the Company a very strong standing from the standpoint of the policyholders. The bond holdings of the company which appear on the balance sheet at cost—namely, $883,028.14 have an actual market value of $919,535.54. These are chiefly Canadian Government and Western Canadian Municipal Bonds. Cash in the bank and on hand stands at $109,-864.12. In addition to which, the company hold on deposit in London, England, with their foreign fire department, $246,404.23.

During 1926 the company enlarged its field of operation by entering the states of Washington, Oregon and California and business from these territories is now assuming good proportions.

Although primarily a fire company, the automobile department, organized two years ago, has also shown substantial gains during the year.

The Pacific Coast Fire under the management of Mr. T. W. Greer, has made remarkable progress in the past 15 years as comparison of net income in 1911 of $75,000.00 against $764,-919.89 in 1926 will show.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

K. A., Huntsville, Ont.: The Fire Association of Philadelphia and the British Colonial Insurance Co. are operated under the same management in Canada. The Fire Association was incorporated in 1820 and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since 1919. It has a deposit with the Dominion Government of $321,025, and is authorized to transact in this country fire, automobile, limited explosion, inland transportation, sprinkler leakage and tornado insurance. It is in a strong financial position and safe to insure with. The British Colonial has been operating since 1912 under Dominion license, and has a deposit with the Dominion Government of $83,827, and is authorized to transact fire, automobile, limited explosion, sprinkler leakage and tornado insurance. Its assets at end of 1925 were $197,161.31, while its liabilities except capital were $67,960.86, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $129,200.45. The paid up capital was $100,840, so that there was a net surplus over paid-up capital and all liabilities of $28,360.45. Its financial position has been materially improved of recent years. It is safe to insure with.

A. H. S., Amherstburg, Ont.: Western Mutual Life Association, with head office at Los Angeles, California, was organized in 1886 and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since 1920. It confines its operations to members of the Masonic order. It has a deposit with the Dominion Government of $226,811, and is authorized to transact life insurance as a fraternal society in this country to the extent covered by its act of incorporation, constitution and laws. The business of the society is divided into two classes: (1) Renewable term policies with premiums increasing to age 65, after which a level premium of $76.66 per $1,000 is charged for an endowment assurance maturing at age 85; prior to 1925 this was a whole life assurance; and (2) ordinary plans with level

CONCERNING INSURANCE

premiums. A permanent total disability benefit providing waiver of premium and the payment of the sum assured in 20 equal annual instalments in event of total and permanent disability prior to age 60, is included in all level premium policies, also guaranteed surrender values not exceeding the reserves maintained. We advise against insuring with this society under the first class, that is, on the renewable term plan, but in regard to the second class ordinary plans with level premiums, the society is safe to insure with in our opinion for fraternal insurance. With respect to its Canadian business, the society is required to maintain in Canada a deposit with the Government at least equal to the reserves on such business on the N.F.C. 4% basis.

G. D., Atlee, Alta.: If you have shares in the Saskatchewan Life Insurance Co. we strongly advise you to hang on to them, as the company is in a strong financial position, and making steady progress, so that the stock is bound to increase in value. As the stock is already on a dividend-paying basis, paying [illegible] per cent. on the paid-up value, it is a good investment. At the end of 1926 the assets of the company were $1,232,835.82, while the liabilities except capital were $935,732.10, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $297,103.72. The paid-up capital was $100,000, so that there was a net surplus over paid-up capital and all liabilities of $197,103.72. The company started business in 1914, and has been successful in establishing itself in a sound financial position, with business in force of $9,335,745, a premium income of $304,805.71, and an interest income of $72,937.13.

G. H., Winnipeg, Man.: Compulsory automobile liability insurance will not tend in our opinion to cut down the wholesale killing of people by motor cars on the public highways. Its purpose is to facilitate the collection of damage claims against motorists, so that persons who may be injured in person or property in automobile accidents through no fault of their own by the negligence of financially irresponsible motorists may be able to recover up to the limit of the insurance the amount of any judgment they may obtain. The way to reduce automobile fatalities is to get rid of careless, reckless and incompetent drivers, and drastic jail terms with loss of license for the criminally careless and reckless motorists will do more to effect this desirable object than any kind of compulsory insurance. Of the more than seven thousand children killed by automobiles in the United States and Canada in 1925 ninety-two per cent. were pedestrians, and of those killed over sixty years of age, eighty-three per cent. were pedestrians; while of those killed between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one eighty-two per cent. were occupants of cars. These figures are highly suggestive. The records show that in seventy per cent. of the fatalities the driver of the car was responsible. Thus, if you get rid of the criminally careless and reckless drivers, you cut off nearly three-quarters of the yearly automobile death toll.

G. H., Hamilton, Ont.: The Integrity Mutual Casualty Co. of Chicago which failed not long ago issued non-assessable policies, and the United States District Court at Chicago has ordered a special master in chancery to ascertain the necessity and the propriety of the levy of an assessment and the amount of same. The outcome will determine whether the non-assessable policies issued by the Integrity Mutual were actually non-assessable or not, but it will not settle the question whether the non-assessable policies issued by another mutual company would be held assessable or non-assessable in case of failure of the company, as each case would have to stand on its own merits, and what action a court might take would be impossible to foretell. The court might order either that the assets be distributed pro rata as far as they would go in settlement of the debts of the company, or, that an assessment be levied on the members or policyholders of a sufficient amount to pay the debts in full. Both courses have been followed in the past in the winding up of mutual companies under the direction of the court.



H. D. BURNS
Assistant General Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, who has been elected a Director of the Crown Life Insurance Company.

D. J., Souris, Man.: We have not changed our opinion one iota with regard to the unsoundness of the assessment insurance schemes operated in the West under the title of 1,500, 1,600, 2,500, 3,000 Club, or whatever the name may be. There is nothing new about these schemes except the new names and the new field of operation. There is no similarity between these Clubs and group insurance as carried on by the regular life companies. Group insurance rests upon a sound mathematical basis, and the companies transacting it are required to maintain the legal reserves necessary to pay the contracts in full at maturity. What is the security behind the certificates issued by these assessment Clubs? The circular you send us answers this question thus: "It is the willingness of each member to pay $1.00 upon the death of a member. Better security, we believe, could not be devised." The trouble with this kind of security is that it has always failed in the past when put to the test of increasing assessments, which are bound to come with the increasing age of the members. These assessment clubs as a matter of fact are nothing more or less than [illegible] of past nineteenth [illegible] assessment [illegible], which time and the [illegible] of mortality and [illegible] experience have [illegible] proved to be an unsound basis upon which to predicate life insurance benefits. While the promoters of such schemes may make a good thing for themselves in the way of commissions and fees for inducing people to join, the members themselves are bound to suffer loss and disappointment in the long run in our opinion. All such assessment concerns organized in the past have either failed and gone out of business with great loss to those depending upon them for protection or have been compelled to reorganize on an actuarial basis, with heavy increase in rates or material reduction in benefits, the increase in rates in many individual cases being so great as to compel members to quit, thus leaving them without insurance at all at a time when they might most need it and, owing to advanced age, could not get insurance elsewhere. It is now no longer possible to get a license from the Dominion Government or from the Ontario Government to operate a life insurance concern of any kind upon the assessment system. Why such unsound and discredited insurance schemes are evidently still permitted in the West is beyond us.



F. ERICHSEN CROWN
Well known Toronto barrister, who has been elected a Director of the Crown Life Insurance Company.

INFORMATION COUPON

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The subscriber can avail himself of the service given on this page under the heading, "Insurance Inquiries," by cutting out the address label which appears on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber, and sending it along with his inquiry.



Control of Massey-Harris Company Retained in Canada

FOLLOWING a fight by United States interests for control of the Massey-Harris Company, Limited, in the course of which more than $110 per share is understood to have been paid for stock which previously sold around $70, official announcement has been made that control of this great Canadian corporation, whose name and products are known throughout the world, will remain in the Dominion. Canadians who have long been associated with the direction of affairs of the company now hold a dominant position through acquisition of practically all of the Massey family holdings, and will continue to guide the company's destinies. J. N. Shenstone, President of the Company, Thomas Bradshaw, First Vice-President and General Manager, and Mr. J. H. Gundy, prominent Toronto investment banker, were the principals in bringing about this happy result, which will be hailed with satisfaction throughout the Dominion.

Control of the company was saved to Canada by the acquisition of large blocks of stock which constituted the key to the situation. Among the blocks of stock which came on the market were the entire holdings of Hon. Vincent Massey, the Massey Foundation Trust, and other groups. Practically all holdings in the estate of the late Chester D. Massey were involved in the transfer, as well as the holdings of Mrs. Massey Treble. Not all securities held in the Massey name, however, passed to the new group, as it is understood that the shares held by Mrs. Walter Massey are held intact.

The shares controlled by the Massey family prior to this transaction were approximately as follows:—Massey Foundation, 32,961; Alice V. Massey, 160; Aileen T. Massey (estate), 325; Arnold D. Massey, 24; Chester D. Massey (estate), 21,312; Employees' Aid Fund (in trust by Vincent Massey and others), 320; Denton Massey, 258; R. H. Massey, 1,322; Susie D. Massey, 258; Hon. Vincent Massey, 747; W. E. H. Massey (estate), 18,241. The records show a total of 742 shareholders in the company. The holdings of the Board of Directors, before they acquired a controlling interest in the Massey family shares, were: Joseph N. Shenstone, president, 7,529; George Valentine, 264; J. G. Hossack, 363; T. A. Russell and family, 400; E. R. Wood, 120; W. A. Verity and family, 5,860; A. S. Patterson (Australia), 3,799; Treasurer and Manager T. Bradshaw, 330; Charles L. Wisner, 3,082; C. S. Blackwell and G. W. McLaughlin.

It is understood that the company will undertake no new financing, at least for some time to come, and that there will be no change in the personnel of the staffs.

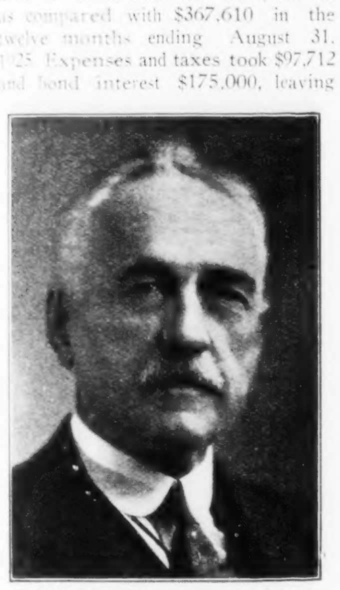
Mortgage Interest Rates Declining

AN INTERESTING reference to the trend of mortgage interest rates in Canada was made by Mr. Hume Cronyn, president of the Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation, in his address to shareholders at the sixty-third annual general meeting in London, Ontario. He said, in part: "At the shareholders' meeting a year ago, warning was given as to the dwindling demand for mortgage loans in many of our fields, together with increased evidences of keen competition for good mortgage investments and a consequent decline in rates of interest. This condition, far from improving during the past twelve months, has become even more acute. Life insurance companies with huge sums seeking investment have taken the lead in this direction, with the result that rates of interest obtainable two or three years ago upon mortgage security are no longer available. Our Western Canada branches are being faced this year with the request for the renewal of mortgages which heretofore have earned higher rates. These are tested securities, located in good districts, and we must either accept lower rates or take our money. In Ontario a similar condition prevails. On the other hand, while the interest cost of our debentures and deposits shows some signs of reduction, the decline in this direction can not be expected to keep pace with the drop in mortgage rates. Our issues of debentures which now return the investor 5% per annum, are offered in competition with the yield to be derived from Dominion Government and high-class municipal bonds which return approximately the same rate of interest."

Further Growth by Ottawa and Hull Power

FURTHER satisfactory growth by the Ottawa and Hull Power Co., Limited, is shown in the company's third annual report covering a period of fourteen months ending October 31, 1926. Gross revenue was at a higher rate than during the preceding fiscal period, and the financial position was considerably improved.

Gross revenue for the fourteen months amounted to $446,540, equivalent to an annual rate of $382,748, as compared with $367,610 in the twelve months ending August 31, 1925. Expenses and taxes took $97,712 and bond interest $175,000, leaving net profit of $173,827, as compared with $138,118 in the preceding period. Dividends on the preferred stock for the fourteen months amounted to $122,500, leaving surplus of $51,327, as against $33,118. The surplus was added to the amount brought forward and after deducting depreciation allowance and income tax for the 1924-25 period, there was a balance of $133,279 carried forward.



MAJOR-GENERAL S. C. MEWBURN
Former Minister of Militia in the Union Government, who was elected a Director of the Royal Trust Company at the annual general meeting in Montreal on February 8th. Major-General Mewburn is Vice-President of The Tuckett Tobacco Company Limited and a Director of the Bank of Montreal, Canadian Northern Power Company Limited and other companies.
Photo by International Press.

An outstanding feature of the report is the improvement shown in working capital position. Current assets are shown at $136,997 and current liabilities at $63,250, the excess of the former being $73,747. At the close of the preceding fiscal period, current assets amounted to $108,635 and current liabilities to $50,250, net working capital being $58,385. The improvement in current assets is largely attributable to an increase in accounts receivable from $49,995 to $78,067. It will be noted that there has been an increase in current liabilities but to a smaller extent than that in current assets. The higher current liabilities are entirely due to an increase in accrued bond interest resulting from the change in the fiscal period.

Montreal Cottons' Profits Lower

LOWER operating profits, attributable to the erratic fluctuations of raw cotton, are shown in the annual financial statement of Montreal Cottons, Limited. After adding other income, bad debts written off and preferred dividends, the balance was equivalent to 8.36 per cent. on the

$3,000,000 of common stock, as compared with 8.96% in 1925 and 6.86 in 1924. The sum of $378,257 was deducted from surplus and transferred to "bond sinking fund reserve" so that the amount carried forward was lower at $886,619 as compared with $1,214,851 last year. Sales for the year amounted to $5,626,017, a decrease from the previous year of $341,028. The usual depreciation was provided for. The balance sheet showed net working capital practically unchanged, being $3,117,842, as against $3,113,165.

Sir Charles Gordon, the president, on presenting the report stated in part: "The sudden decline in raw cotton during the year had the effect of unsettling business, there being no stability in prices, causing limited purchasing and even then in small quantities owing to the conservative policy of keeping inventories on a sound basis your company has not suffered extensively through the raw material decline."

Penmans to Split Shares Three for One

DIRECTORS of Penmans, Limited, at a meeting in Montreal on February 14, authorized a change in the company's capitalization to take the form of a split of the $100 par value common stock into no par value common, on basis of three new shares for each old share held. The proposal will be presented to shareholders at the annual meeting to be held on March 7, and its adoption is believed to be virtually assured.

Big Drop in Woods Mfg. Co.'s Profits

BECAUSE of the decline in the prices for raw cotton, the Woods Manufacturing Company, Limited, sustained a heavy loss on inventories in 1926, with the result that the company's latest annual statement shows a very drastic decline in the results of the year's operations. It was stated at the annual meeting that the inventories had now been fully written down, placing the company in a good position to take advantage of whatever opportunities present themselves. Business thus far in the current year was stated to be running ahead of the corresponding period of last year.

The company's profit for the year, after writing off losses resulting from the depreciations in market values of cotton and jute, amounted to $28,485, as compared with $310,647 in 1925 and $264,579 in 1924. Deduction of bond interest at $58,507 and depreciation at $33,314 left a deficit of $63,336. Preferred dividends paid during the year amounted to $106,981, making a total deficit of $170,317. Previous surplus was brought forward at $176,470, leaving a balance of $6,153. From the rest account was transferred $200,000 to offset losses on cotton and jute referred to above, leaving a profit and loss balance of $206,153 to be carried forward. The working capital position of the company is shown, excess of current assets over current liabilities standing at $1,089,199, as compared with $1,300,087 in the preceding report.

Portage La Prairie Mutual Completes Its 43rd Year

THE annual statement of the Portage la Prairie Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the year 1926 has just been issued and in completing the forty-third year of the successful operation of the company, the company successfully passed through a spell of exceedingly dry and windy weather during seeding time, closing the year finally with fewer fire losses than in 1925, but as Mr. Stratton Whitaker, manager of the company, mentioned in his address, the loss from fire which is preventable, and which, consequently, is pure waste, is still appalling and would be materially lessened, could a real sense of fire danger be inculcated in the minds of the public generally.

Total receipts for the year were $336,972.05, made up of: 1926 assessments, $273,373.70; prior assessments, $23,762.25; cash premiums, $14,284.15; interest on bonds and deposits, $8,165.24; reinsurance on loss claims, $17,386.66. Total expense of management was $66,235.55, and total claim payments were $183,259.77; reinsurance, $16,975.52; refunds, $777.10; building and material, $232.00; Dominion Government tax, $200.00. Including $72,525.11 for Manitoba bonds and securities, the total outgo for 1926 was $340,205.05, leaving the balance in the banks at the end of 1926, $105,509.80. As all cheques issued by the company are marked accepted by the banks, it has no outstanding cheques, so that the bank balance is clear.

Assets at the end of 1926 totalled $1,222,417.15, including $830,327.15, balance of premium notes, and $33,387.20 of 1926 assessment unpaid; also $16,000.00 for office furniture, sites and buildings, and trucks, less 50% depreciation. In the liabilities there is no reserve for the mutual business, but $15,000.00 reserve for the cash business, and $3,288.45, making the total liabilities on the company's basis, $18,288.45. The surplus shown of assets over liabilities is $1,204,128.70.

Insurance written in 1926 amounted to $22,152,382.00, showing an increase for the year of $502,741.00. Total amount of business in force at the end of 1926 was $64,655,416.

Empire Life Business in Force, $5,050,432

IN 1926 the Empire Life Insurance Co. issued 1,177 policies for $2,309,037, bringing the total insurance in force at the end of the year up to $5,050,432 under 2,534 policies. The net cash income from premiums was $113,880.42, and from interest $8,172.45, making the total cash income for the year $122,052.87. The company continues to enjoy an extremely low rate of mortality, there being only two death claims during the year for a net total of $2,250. For four years of operation, the company holds the record for low rate of death losses to business in force. According to premiums received its mortality rate was only 6% of the expected.

Including $73,161.20 received on account of capital stock, the total receipts for 1926 were $195,214.07. Disbursements for agency expenses totalled $72,469.59; for head office expenses, $33,101.15; for commission on sale of stock, $21,690.50; for death claims and surrendered policies, $3,164.04; less sundry credits unpaid, $3,829.55, making the total disbursements $126,595.73. The excess of receipts over disbursements was $68,618.34.

Total assets at the end of 1926 were $261,943.67, while the total liabilities except capital were $160,085.93; showing a surplus as regards protection of policyholders of $101,857.74. The paid-up capital was $99,970.00, so that there was a net surplus over paid-up capital and all liabilities of $1,887.74. Thus the company has completed four years of operation with its capital intact. Its cost of procuring business is decreasing, the expenses both in office and field were actually less in amount in 1926 than in 1925 in spite of the [illegible]

Year	Reserve	Business in Force
1923	[illegible]	[illegible]
1924	[illegible]	[illegible]
1925	[illegible]	[illegible]
1926	[illegible]	[illegible]



Sun Life Outstanding Report

THE Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada continues to eclipse its own transcendent records. At the annual meeting for 1927 which has just been held, President T. B. Macaulay was able to report that the total business paid for in 1926 amounted to $265,889,540, double that of 1924—only two years ago. The assurances in force now exceed one and a quarter billions of dollars.

The Sun Life has become much more than our greatest Canadian company. It is one of the leading Life Insurance companies of the world. Its growth is equally arresting whether compared with its own record or with the totals of insurance on this continent.

Fully keeping step with this great access of business, the assets of the company have increased during the past twelve months by $42,195,000, swelling the total to $345,251,000. The company's assets have multiplied five times in the last twelve years.

The company's successful investment policy is reflected in an analysis of its securities. Government valuators appraise a further increase in the excess value of the company's securities over cost, of nearly $7,000,000. A profit of $1,700,000 has been realized by the redemption or sale of municipal debentures and other holdings which had risen to high premiums. The rate earned on the mean invested assets for the year rose to the high figure of 6.00 per cent.

From the total surplus earned during the year, $20,457,077, the company has made large and prudent appropriations. After making these allocations, which add substantially to the security of the company, an addition of $8,715,504 has been added to undivided profits, bringing the total surplus over all liabilities, contingency accounts and capital stock to $34,011,[illegible]65.

During the year profits amounting to $9,235,520 were paid or allotted to policyholders. For six years past the [illegible] profits to policyholders have been [illegible], resulting in a doubling of the profits scale during these years. For the seventh successive time a further increase is announced. A total of $38,570,453 has been paid out during the year in respect to death claims, matured endowments, etc., bringing the total so paid since organization to $257,840,174.

The high rate of interest earned enables the company to distribute profits on the assumption of 5½ per cent. [illegible] being earned on the Reserves. The same rate of interest is being allowed to beneficiaries on the [illegible] matured endowments and [illegible] with the company.

[illegible] gratifying portion of the report is the [illegible] of business [illegible] within the Dominion. [illegible] established [illegible] the aggregate of $102,[illegible] of [illegible].

The Sun Life Company is as old [illegible] Dominion and is today one of the [illegible] of the small group of great Canadian financial institutions which are making Canada famous.

Wellington Fire Shows Increase in Business and Decrease in Loss Ratio

WITH gross premium income [illegible] of $359,02[illegible] as compared with $303,[illegible] the previous year, the business of the Wellington Fire Insurance Co. in 1926 [illegible] a substantial increase. The [illegible] increased to $4[illegible] showing an increase in [illegible]. The [illegible] operations of the year the gross [illegible] per cent, while the [illegible] ratio was 36.8 per cent.

After providing for an increase in the [illegible] reserve of $25,[illegible] bringing them up to $[illegible] there was a net profit of $[illegible] [illegible] Government [illegible].

Total assets at end of 1926 were $[illegible], while the total liabilities except capital were $[illegible], leaving a surplus as regards policyholders of $[illegible]. The paid up capital [illegible] so that there was a net surplus over paid up capital and all liabilities of $[illegible].

The directors of this old established Canadian company, which dates back to the year 1840, are W. A. Denton, president; [illegible], vice-president; W. [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible].

The Wellington is one of the group of companies under the management of the well-known insurance firm of [illegible] & [illegible], Ltd., leaders in the [illegible] field.

King v. London Guarantee and Accident

AMONG the items of Supply discussed in the House of Commons on February 8th, 1927, was the following:

"Amount required to remunerate Messrs. Bain, Bicknell, White and Gordon, solicitors, for professional services rendered in the case of the King v. the London Guarantee and Accident Company, Limited—the Prince Rupert Dry Dock and Engineering Company, $973.04."

Following is the discussion which took place:

Mr. Coote: Were these solicitors successful in compelling the London Guarantee and Accident Company to pay the bond that has been hanging fire so long?

Mr. Cardin: They have not succeeded yet.

Mr. Coote: Is this case closed—was the government unsuccessful?

Mr. Cardin: No, the case is not closed.

Item agreed to.



C. E. MOONEY
Who has recently been appointed Provincial Manager of the Ontario Equitable Life for the Province of British Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver. Mr. Mooney has been in the Life Insurance business with one of the large Canadian companies for some twelve years. Mr. Mooney has always been a large personal producer. During the past four years he has been Manager of an Agency at Windsor, Ontario, and has produced an average of new business in excess of $1,000,000 per year. Mr. Mooney was born at Vankleek Hill, Ontario, and prior to entering the Life Insurance business was employed with the Bank of Ottawa.

In Damage Actions Can Plaintiff Introduce Testimony Showing That Defendant Carries Liability Insurance?

ONE of the most vital questions in connection with suits for damages for personal injuries arising out of automobile accidents is now before the United States Supreme Court for final decision. This question is, whether it is permissible to bring out in the testimony the fact that the defendant carried automobile liability insurance. The case in which the question has arisen is that of Jessup v. Davis, a suit for $50,000 damages against a banker of Hastings, Nebraska, for the accidental killing of Mrs. Jessup's husband while a guest in the automobile of Davis, the banker. The case goes to the Supreme Court on a writ of error allowed by the Nebraska Supreme Court on the ground that the trial judge erred in refusing to permit the introduction of testimony showing that Davis carried liability insurance. Nebraska is said to be the only State that permits such testimony to be introduced. Companies interested in the case take the position that jurors are swayed to bring in a verdict for the plaintiff where it is known that the defendant carries liability insurance, regardless of the main issue of whether the defendant was right or wrong, and that as the companies are not defendants this violates the guarantee of the Constitution that private property shall not be taken without due process of law, and that it is a denial of the equal protection of the law also guaranteed under the Constitution.

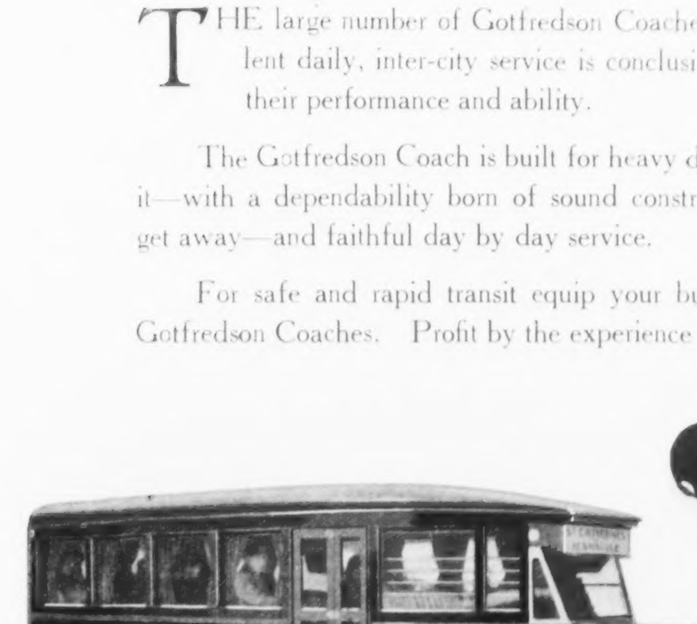
Protective Association Growth

OPERATING under Dominion license since it commenced business in June 1907 the Protective Association of Canada has seen [illegible] progress. With a paid up capital of $50,000 it has developed a sickness and accident business with total assets of $275,505.47, and paying benefits to policyholders to the amount of over $230,000.00 per annum. Its record of growth in payments to policyholders is shown by the following tabulation:

Year	Claims Paid
1908	$ 9,652.50
1913	70,0[illegible]
1918	118,311.26
1923	168,741.82
1926	233,447.83

Assets at end of 1926 totalled $275,505.47, while total liabilities except capital were $128,124.84, leaving a surplus as regards policyholders of $147,470.63. The paid up capital was $50,000.00 so that there was a net surplus over paid up capital and all liabilities of $97,470.63. According to the Government standard the surplus, it is stated, would be over $100,000.00.

Mr. R. F. Gleason is president and general manager, and Mr. J. G. Fuller is secretary and assistant manager.



Read Before You Sign

(Continued from Page 17)

sign, no string to the offer at all. There would be some supplementary material, to be sure, which was not included in the gift and for which the publisher made a nominal charge. Nothing to sign but a shipping memorandum, the name and address right here, please. A few days later the mail brought back his carbon copy of a contract of purchase in which the terms and conditions were clearly set forth. He had pledged himself to pay a good round sum in monthly installments. He had signed it without reading it. He might have read it when the salesman called.

Read the "memorandum" too. A contract is a memorandum and a memorandum is frequently a contract or agreement. Read even so simple a document as a sales slip if you are requested to sign it. Remember the lady who liked the looks of some silk step-ins in the saleswoman's sample kit. The price was remarkable. She signed the order blank without reading it. The sample she liked so much was plainly marked "SILK NO. 508." The order blank was checked opposite "RAYON NO. 407." When the Rayon garments arrived the customer blamed the lingerie company. Whose fault was it? The garments were accurately described on the tickets. The order blank was clear. When the saleswoman quoted the Rayon price for the silk garment was she confused, or did she intend to mislead? In either case the consumer might have prevented the misunderstanding by reading the blank before she signed it.

Most sellers, whether national or local, are as interested in having you obtain a correct understanding of their offers as you are to receive it—probably a little more so. That is why the final negotiation in so many purchases is conducted by means of a written contract or agreement. *Read it.*

* * *

THE contract to purchase is as universal a method of doing business in this country as the checking account, and its popularity is based upon a general satisfaction. We contract for the purchase of real estate, for the purchase of machinery, tractors, automobiles, house furnishings, electrical conveniences, and even clothing, on the deferred payment plan. We contract thus with individuals, realtors, banks, manufacturers, department stores, mail order houses, publishers and schools. We have the same initial protection in each instance if we use it. Wherein the other contracting party sets down in printer's ink *what* he proposes to deliver, *how much* we are to pay, and *when* we are to pay it. *Read the contract.*

The great volume of misunderstandings concerning the terms and conditions of simple contracts of sale are a primary cause of the congestion of our minor courts.

The docket of such a court usually discloses as plaintiffs many sellers whose policy and representations are wholly fair and accurate. The role of plaintiff is as unpleasant and [illegible] to such sellers as that of defendant is to their customers. Suit is filed in order that the responsible buyer, who reads his contract before signing it and honors it afterward, need not pay a higher price to cover the loss of time and business caused by the careless, hasty and irresponsible. Had you thought of it that way?

The reputable sellers of America are not looking for litigation; they are looking for ways to avoid it. A number of such business men are making it just as hard as they know how for their customers to sign agreements to buy without reading them. They are employing as fine a type of salesman as they can get, advertising matter that is as clear and accurate as they know how to make it, and contracts that tell the story simply and unmistakably. Will the public defeat their efforts toward fair play and mutual understanding by snatching for the fountain pen? Or will you, as a member of that public, and as a responsible consumer, *read before you sign?*

Some members of the public cherish the delusion that they have the right to obtain an immediate refund if they return to a seller merchandise concerning whose purchase they have changed their minds. If you buy a house or a lot from a savings bank which holds title to it and you change your mind after you have signed the transfer papers, the bank will not take back the property nor refund your money. Nor is any other seller, local or national, under obligation so to do unless it so [illegible] in the body of the contract of sale. The return of merchandise does not [illegible] nor cancel a contract of sale unless the contract so states.

Make up your mind therefore before you sign. Read the contract and find out its provisions.

If a contract is too complicated for you to understand when you read it, better not sign it until someone whom you know very well has read it and explained these provisions:

1. Just *what* the seller agrees to deliver.
2. *How much* you agree to pay.
3. *When* you are to pay it.

Such provisions are the essentials of every contract of sale, however simple, however lengthy.

Confusing Contracts

The fashion of using complicated contracts printed in very small type to bind the terms of simple transactions is rapidly going into the discard. A few wholly honest but somewhat old-fashioned firms still retain such forms. Their representatives will always allow you all the time you need to read every word of their contracts, and if you cannot understand them, to consult with your advisers. They are not only willing but anxious to have you understand every word of the instrument. Some sharp traders also employ very cumbersome documents set in almost invisible type. These unwieldy contracts are to discourage customers from reading them. Their salesmen will try to keep you from reading before you sign. Watch out for these fellows.

If salesmen or advertising make good in such agreements which do not correspond with the sales presentation, report the facts to a Better Business Bureau. By reading the contract before using the fountain pen you have protected not only yourself but thousands of other consumers. If the [illegible] to know [illegible]

[illegible]

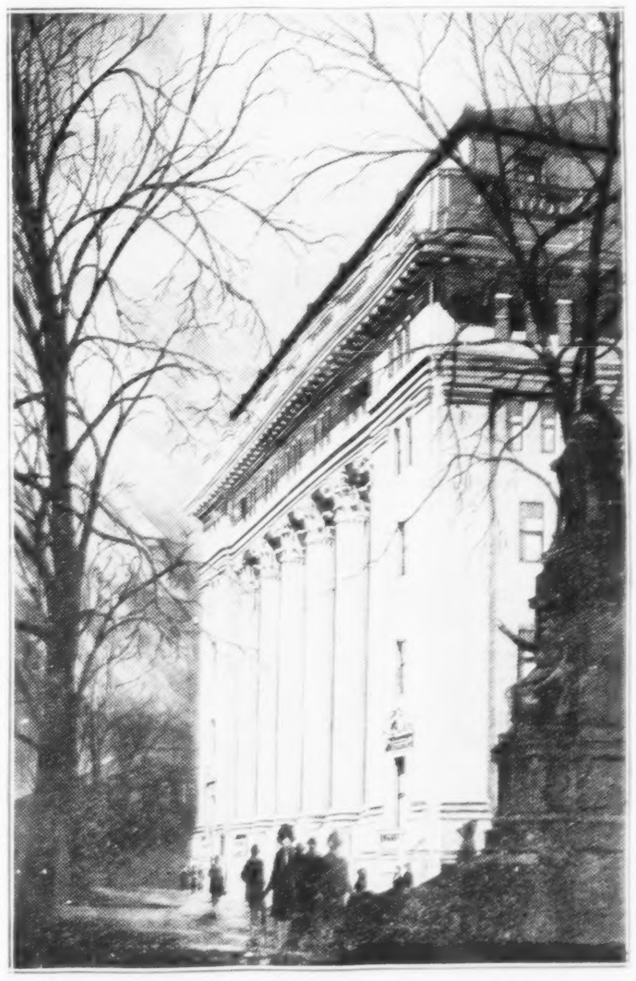
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

A TOWER OF STRENGTH

1926

ASSURANCES IN FORCE (net)	$1,256,490,000
An Increase of $235,393,000	
New Assurances Paid For	265,889,000
An Increase of $72,412,000	
Total Income	78,972,000
An Increase of $9,825,000	
Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries	38,576,000
Total Payments Since Organization	257,816,000
Reserve for Unforeseen Contingencies	11,000,000
Surplus over all Liabilities and Contingency Reserve	34,011,000
An Increase of $5,371,000	
ASSETS at December 31, 1926	345,251,000
An Increase of $42,195,000	

Dividends to Policyholders increased for seventh successive year



EXTRACTS FROM DIRECTORS' REPORT

The operations during the past year have resulted in substantial advances in all departments.

The new policies paid for [illegible] almost double the figures of two years ago.

The assurances in force, after deduction of reassurances, [illegible] show an increase of [illegible] over twenty-three per cent.

Policies and group certificates now outstanding aggregate well in excess of half a million.

The figures relating to resources and earning power are equally satisfactory.

The high quality and profitable character of our investments has again been demonstrated. As a result of continued reduction in prevailing rates of interest, and of satisfactory industrial conditions, there has been a further rise in the market values of our long-term bonds and of our preferred and other stocks. The appraisal of our securities made by the Government Insurance Department shows that the excess of market values over cost has increased during the year by $6,894,266.26. In addition, the sum of $1,729,364.52 has been realized as net profit from the redemption or sale of municipal debentures and other securities which had risen to high premiums. The rate of interest earned on the mean invested assets has also risen to the remarkable figure of 6.69 per cent, as the result of substantial dividend increases, bonuses, and stock privileges received in connection with many of our holdings.

The quality of the investments listed in the assets may be judged from the fact that on 99.55 per cent of the bonds and on 99.71 per cent of the preferred stocks, not one dollar of interest or dividend is in arrear for even one day. On our common stocks the dividends now being received are greatly in excess of the dividends payable on the same stocks at time of purchase.

The total surplus earned during the year amounted to $20,457,077.28. From this the following appropriations have been made:

The sum of $2,000,000 has been deducted from the official valuation of our securities to provide for possible fluctuations in market values. This raises the amount set aside for this purpose to $5,000,000. In other words, the value at which our securities are carried in the balance sheet is $5,000,000 less than the appraisal made by the Government authorities.

The amount to provide for unforeseen contingencies has been increased by $1,000,000 bringing the total under this heading to $11,000,000.

The book value of our Head Office building has been written down by a further sum of $250,000, though it certainly could not be replaced at even its original cost.

An additional amount of $400,000 has been set aside to provide for greater longevity of annuitants. The total held under this heading in excess of Government requirements is now $1,500,000.

The reserves on the newly acquired business of the Cleveland Life, and on certain assumed policies, have been raised to the same high standard as that used for the valuation of liabilities under our own contracts.

To our policyholders profits have been paid or allotted during the year to the amount of $[illegible].

After making these deductions and allocations an addition of $5,371,[illegible] has been made to the undivided profits. The surplus over all liabilities, contingency accounts, and capital stock, now stands at $34,011,[illegible].

For six years in succession we have increased the profits to participating policyholders. During this period our profit scale has been doubled. While the assurances in force have multiplied two and a half times since 1920, the amount paid or allotted as profits to policyholders has multiplied five and a half times. We are privileged to announce, for the seventh consecutive time, a further increase in the scale of profits to be distributed to our policyholders in the ensuing year.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Mitchell & Ryerson Appointed Toronto General Agents of Prudential

Cockshutt Plow Report Disappointing

A SLIGHT decline in profits and a substantial reduction in working capital are features of the annual report of the Cockshutt Plow Company, Limited, for the year ended December 31, 1926. While sales for the year were higher, competition was keen, and the larger business involved additional expense. The net profits for the year, after making provision for depreciation and bad and doubtful debts, amounted to $305,450, compared with $313,505 for the previous year. With the addition of the balance forward of $70,091 there was available for distribution the sum of $375,542. Out of this the sum of $258,000 has been appropriated, being a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock. The balance of $116,942 was carried into the new year. Net profits work out at the rate of 4.72 per cent. on preferred.

According to the balance sheet current assets show a reduction and liabilities are slightly higher, accounting for a decrease in the net working capital. Current assets stood at $5,361,396, against $5,782,489 in 1925, and current liabilities at $380,962, contrasted with $141,016. Net working capital shows a decrease from $5,641,673 to $4,980,434.

The directors in their report to the shareholders say: "Sales for the year again show improvement in Canada, though the competition of imported American farm implements has been marked and has called for greater sales expense and service in order to hold the volume of the company's business. Foreign sales have kept up well and the company's export trade for the year was within 5 per cent. of the sales for 1925, the largest in the company's history. Collections continued to show improvement throughout the year, and a much larger percentage of sales was made on cash terms than in any previous year."

Smelters Profits Estimated at $8,615,735

ESTIMATED profits for 1926 of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company were $8,615,735, after deductions for depletion, depreciation, contingent account and taxes, and after also deducting $2,274,771 for additions to properties through profit and loss, according to a preliminary statement given out by the directors of the company. Computed in the same way profits for the year 1925 were $6,219,843 after deducting $3,560,793 for additions to property for profit and loss.

The directors announced that they did not think a division of the shares of the company advisable. The announcement said further: "Increased production and reduced cost more than offset the drop in metal prices during the year. Operations are proceeding satisfactorily. There are no unsold stocks of metal. In reference to the suggestion from some quarters that the shares of the company should be divided, the directors do not think such action either necessary or prudent at the present time."

Funeral of the Late Captain Wylie

THE funeral of the late Captain W. H. Wylie, of the Hollinger Mining Co., took place from the residence of his brother-in-law, C. B. Dawson, Almonte, on the 6th instant. He was the son of the late Captain W. H. Wylie of St. Catharines. When war broke out he resigned his position with the Hollinger Company to enlist with the engineers, and fought through the greatest part of the war. He was an outstanding athlete of the all-round type, and enjoyed high esteem on the athletic field, because of his uniform good nature, and the high ideals which he always displayed in the realm of sport.

In 1919 he was married to Miss Blanche Muriel MacNeil of Toronto, who with three small children, survives him. In addition, he leaves to mourn his loss, his mother and four sisters.

Colonial Investment Has Small Loss

LESS favorable results were experienced by the Colonial Investment and Loan Company in 1926, the company having a net loss for the year of $4,268 after taxes, cost of management, etc., compared with a profit of $20,044 for the previous year. The sum of $20,000 is transferred to profit and loss account from general reserve, and this, with the balance forward of $10,225 brings the total available to $25,957. The sum of $19,419 is appropriated for dividends, leaving balance at $6,538. Assets total $671,326, against $828,657. Real estate held for sale at $253,300, compared with $163,074. During the year properties amounting to $143,722 reverted to the company, and sales amounted to $20,496.62. Real estate has been written down by the transfer of $25,000 from general reserve, and $9,000 from profit on sales reserved, and now stands at $252,990.73, as shown in the balance sheet.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE per cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MARCH next, to Shareholders of record of 31st January, 1927.

By order of the Board.
FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR
General Manager.
Montreal, 21st January, 1927.

WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of one dollar per share on the New No Par Value Common Stock of Western Grocers Limited has been declared payable March 15th, 1927, to shareholders of record February 28th, 1927.

By order of the Board.
W. P. RILEY
President.
Winnipeg, February 11th, 1927.

The British American Oil Company, Limited

This Notice is directed to the Holders of Share Warrants. To the Holders of registered certificates there has been mailed a notice of such meeting.

The 20th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of The British American Oil Company, Limited, will be held in the Yellow Room, King Edward Hotel, King Street East, Toronto, on Tuesday, February 22nd, next, at 3 p.m. for the purpose of receiving and considering the report of the Directors covering the operations of the Company for the year 1926, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

Holders of Share Warrants by depositing same, together with statement of their name and address, with the Union Trust Company, Limited, Victoria Street, Toronto, before the 18th day of February, 1927, will receive thereby a certificate entitling them to attend the above mentioned Annual General Meeting. If any Share Warrant Holder desires to be represented by proxy he may nominate any registered shareholder for this purpose. Proxy forms may be obtained at the office of the Union Trust Company, Limited, Victoria Street, Toronto, and must, if presented, be authenticated by exhibition of the certificate of deposit of Share Warrants.

Return of Share Warrants so deposited will be made after the Annual General Meeting or adjournment thereof upon delivering up to The Union Trust Company, Limited, the certificate issued in respect thereof.

A. L. ELLSWORTH,
Secretary.
Dated at Toronto, February 1, 1927.

Dominion Radiator Made Larger Profits

DOMINION Radiator and Boiler Company, Limited, reports profits of $264,761 for the year ending December 31, 1926, which compares with $158,255 for the previous year. Miscellaneous income amounted to $44,415, making an aggregate of $309,177. There was a surplus of $178,800 after Dominion Government taxes and general depreciation. Dividends amounting to $108,388 were paid during the year. The surplus brought forward into 1926 amounted to $589,750, and the surplus carried forward into 1927 was $660,162. The company shows current assets of $1,692,473, and current liabilities of $41,791, leaving net working capital of $1,650,681.

H. N. Leadbetter, President, in presenting the directors' report, states that the year was one of good business. The company's two plants operated at approximately 80 per cent. capacity. Gross sales during the year increased, due to the introduction of new products, and a good demand for standard lines. There was a corresponding increase in net profits. The regular 7 per cent. dividend was paid on the preferred shares, and the balance remaining available for the common amounted to $11.73 per share. No dividend was paid on the common shares. Cash and Government bonds are being accumulated with a view to retiring all preference shares at some time in the future. Preference stock outstanding amounts to $1,548,400.

Dominion Foundries' Profits Increase

DOMINION Foundries & Steel, Limited, of Hamilton, shows profits on operations of $151,512 for the year ending December 31, 1926, which compares with $54,838 for the preceding year. The company produced steel castings only during the year. C. W. Sherman in presenting the directors' report draws attention to the improved financial position of the company as shown by reduction in bank loans in comparison with quick assets, and to the reduced total indebtedness in relation to quick assets. He states that the company is continuing its representation to the Tariff Board for an equitable tariff on plate steels, on which the operation of the rolling mills and the additional employment of labor depends. He observes that the results of January operations make it appear that 1927 will bring more satisfactory results than was the case last year.

The balance sheet shows total assets of $5,155,472, including fixed assets, $3,503,279; current assets, $316,662; investments, $237,421; current liabilities, $525,014.

Mutual Finance Reports Good Year

FURTHER progress was made by the Mutual Finance Corporation, Limited, of Windsor, Ont., in 1926. The company's annual report for that year shows a realized profit of $112,237 after providing for all expenses of management, etc., which compares with $96,060 for 1925 and $84,922 for 1924. The sum of $71,820 was paid out in dividends and $9,643 in Dominion and municipal taxes, leaving $30,774 to be transferred to surplus and deferred profits account, which brought the latter to $250,000. The balance sheet shows investments in improved property, mortgages and securities, with interest receivable, at $2,623,847, which compares with $2,419,069 at the close of 1925. Total assets are shown at $2,799,587, as against $2,609,330 a year ago. A further reduction is shown in deferred charges to operation. This account stood at $178,113 in 1921 and now is written down to $71,000.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Investments in Canada.

ADDITIONAL investments in Canada have been made during the last month to the extent of over five million dollars, by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The Company bought $675,000 of the New City of Montreal issue from Wood, Gundy and Company, and from Dominion Securities Corporation $100,000 City of Windsor bonds. The Metropolitan Life has also closed two loans on bond and mortgage, one for $3,500,000 to T. Eaton Company, and the other for $900,000 to Dupuis Freres, Limited, Montreal.

Good Showing by Ottawa River Power

GROSS revenue of $274,953 is shown in the report of the Ottawa River Power Company, Limited, a subsidiary of the Ottawa and Hull Power Company, Limited, for the ten months ending October 31, 1926. This amount was sufficient to meet all expenses, taxes and interest charges, to provide a substantial reserve for depreciation and leave a balance of $1,699 to be carried forward as surplus in the profit and loss account. Expenditures included $97,693 for expenses and taxes, $136,559 for interest on bonds, short-termed notes and call loans; $39,000 was transferred to depreciation reserve, leaving a small balance noted above. The balance sheet shows total assets $5,008,200, which compares with $4,865,653 at December 31, 1925.

In his remarks to shareholders, President A. J. Nesbitt states, in part: "At the time of our previous report the company's plant had just started operations, and after a year's actual work it has been demonstrated that the power-house has lived up to all expectations. The load of the new plant has increased to a considerable extent. In fact, it was at times necessary to carry an overload. It has therefore, been necessary to consider the installation of one or two additional units to take care of the increasing demand."

Further Improvement by Bathurst Co.

THE annual report of Bathurst Company, Limited, for the year ended December 31st, 1926, shows improved earnings for the year and a substantial increase in working capital. Net operating profits, after manufacturing, selling and administration expenses, were practically the same as for 1925, being $853,437 as against $854,032, but material reductions in bond and other interest payments resulted in a net profit and loss balance for the year — after all charges, including income tax provision—of $68,191, as against $16,158 for the preceding year.

Bond indebtedness during the year was reduced from $2,634,500 to $2,537,500 and bank loans were reduced from $1,150,000 to $750,000. Net working capital as at December 31st, 1926, stands at $504,397. At the end of 1924 the company's statement showed a deficit of $26,660 in working capital account, and the most recent statement therefore shows very gratifying improvement.

B. C. Permanent Loan Co

BRITISH COLUMBIA PERMANENT LOAN COMPANY reports total earnings in 1926 of $202,782, and net profits, after interest and expenses, of $84,286. To this is added $10,766 brought forward making $95,053 available for distribution. After dividends, taxes, etc., the balance remains at $20,139. The reserve fund stands at $650,000. Mortgage payments were well met during the year, and new mortgage investments totalling $611,000.00 made. Interest rates have shown a tendency to lower figures. Substantial increases were obtained in currency debentures and savings accounts.

Monarch Knitting Shows Improvement

BETTER results were achieved by the Monarch Knitting Company, Limited, in 1926 than in the two preceding years, net profits for the year amounting to $32,681 as compared with $2,302 for 1925 and an operating loss of $52,324 for 1924. Profits added to balance forward of $352,594, brings surplus to $385,276. Net working capital is down from $665,914 at the end of 1925 to $576,765 at the end of the period under review. Current assets at $1,437,561 compare with $1,334,506 and current liabilities at $860,816 with $706,059. Bank loans are up over $100,000 at $622,138 and payables stand at $157,337. Inventories are shown at $1,020,802 and receivables at $330,937.

The directors in their report to the shareholders say: "The sales for the year show an increase of 9 per cent. as compared with the previous year, but the knit goods and woollen industry still operates under a handicap due to competition from imported goods made in countries with a lower standard of wages. The reserve for depreciation now amounts to $697,149.85. The inventory has been taken on a basis of cost or replacement value, whichever the lower. All bad debts have been written off, and a substantial reserve has been maintained to take care of doubtful accounts. The taxes paid the Dominion Government on sales and for excise stamps during the year amount to $94,117.86, which largely constitutes a burden on the business.

"Your directors feel that it would not be advisable to resume the payments on the preferred stock at the present time."

A GEOLOGICAL map of Duparquet and Destor townships, western Quebec, has just been published by the Geological Survey. It shows on a scale of one mile to one inch the distribution of the various geological formations and is of interest to prospectors and mining men. Copies may be had by applying to the Director, Geological Survey, Ottawa.

HON. G. GREENFIELD, ex-premier and now Commissioner of Colonization for Alberta, left recently for England to open an office for the Alberta Government for the direction of immigration to that province.

Manitoba Mineral Progress During 1926

Official Statement by Industrial Development Board of Manitoba

THERE has been much that is encouraging in the operations of the present season in Manitoba, as far as mining development is concerned. In the Central Manitoba field, developments have reached the stage on the Kitchener property where the installation of a 150-ton mill is being planned for the winter, and where the underground work has opened up a body of ore which would appear to justify an extensive programme for the future. In the northern field, work has been pushed ahead very rapidly at the Flin Flon to test out the separation process on the mixed ore, and a 25-ton experimental flotation plant will be ready to operate early in 1927; and at Cold lake the Sherritt property has on preliminary diamond drilling been found to be an important zinc-copper discovery. New lithium bearing pegmatites have been found in the area northeast and east of Lac du Bonnet. The building stone industry has been very considerably stimulated by increased building operations; and progress has taken place towards a local supply of tapestry brick, which is important for the province. There is no increase in production in metalliferous minerals, but when the statistics are made up, there will probably be found to be a considerable increase in production in non-metallics. And public opinion realizes more fully than at any time in the past the importance of assisting in the development of the mineral resources of the province.

In local circles greater interest has been taken in the field east of lake Winnipeg than in any other area in the province. This was in part due to the publicity which the Red Lake area in Ontario, which is a neighboring mineral district to the Manitoba field, was receiving. It was mainly due, however, to the fact that operations were proceeding very favorably on the Kitchener property, northeast of Long lake, and that high values were being obtained on the Cryderman property near Partridge Lake. On the Kitchener property there has now been done 2,500 feet of drifting on the 125-foot level and the 325-foot level, a vertical three compartment shaft has been sunk on the Kitchener property, and a two compartment shaft on the Growler claim. Diamond drilling has been done on the Kitchener, Tene and Growler claims. Sampling on the surface vein of the Kitchener property gave a stoping width of $13 ore for 900 feet, and the underground work seems to have fairly well borne out the surface values and extent of ore. On the Tene 6 claim values of $15 to $20 per ton over a width of 16 feet were obtained for 190 feet. Plans are now being made for the construction of a 150-ton mill and arrangements have been made by the Manitoba Power Co. for the supplying of power to the property of the company (the Central Manitoba Mines), representing the WAD Syndicate and John Taylor & Sons, Ltd.

On the Cryderman property (4 miles northwest of Partridge lake), the vein was traced for 1,500 feet with widths up to 30 feet of quartz, a shaft sunk to 260 feet and drifting done at the 150 and 250 foot levels. Very good values were obtained on the surface showings, which have not been fully maintained in the underground sampling. The property will probably be diamond drilled during the winter. Discoveries have been made at Garner lake, Gem lake, Slate lake and Bidou lake, and in the original Rice lake district the San Antonio vein is being opened up. North of the Hole river, the Ling and Betty claims in the English Brook area are being prospected. The Ling claim shows considerable telluride.

In the field north of The Pas the main work during the year has been in connection with the copper zinc sulphides at the western end of the mineral areas. At the Flin Flon property the framework of a 25-ton experimental flotation plant is near completion, freight has been rushed through during the last months of open water and the heavier machinery will be brought in over the ice. The plant will be ready early in the New Year, and will test out on an operating scale the process of separating the zinc and copper ores, and recovery of the precious metals which has been investigated at Denver during the past two years. Before the end of next summer it should be possible to decide whether the process is satisfactory, and whether the mine will be opened up. At the Sherritt property, east of Cold lake, the preliminary diamond drilling was completed before breakup last spring, and it is understood that a very considerable orebody in zinc and copper was blocked out to the 300-foot level. The trenches show rather coarse grained sphalerite and chalcopyrite at the southeast and northwest ends of a two mile shear in sediments which dip flatly to the northwest. The property is 40 miles due northeast of the Flin Flon property. If the Flin Flon were operating, the development of the Sherritt property would be expedited. It is probable that the company which now holds the option on this property will proceed to diamond drill at depth this winter. There are other zinc copper properties of interest in the Cold lake area, and the whole territory between Flin Flon and Cold lake will be subjected to careful prospecting. Copper showings south of Aimee lake and on Thompson lake, as well as the Baker-Patton property, may early be diamond drilled. Some work has been done on gold properties in the Herb lake, Little Herb lake, and Snow lake areas. Mill tests were run on the Bingo vein-rock and some progress was made on the Cyclone group at Little Herb lake. The Elbow lake area was quiet during the year.

In the lithium bearing pegmatities east of Point du Bois and northwest of Lac du Bonnet, shipments will shortly be made from the Silver Leaf property both to England and to the Continent. There are now three main areas—the original Silver Leaf area, the Cat lake area and the Bernic lake area, with interesting and important associations of lithium minerals. Some progress has been made in the investigation of methods of refining, both in England and locally and the market possibilities have been fully explored. Everything considered, there is a fair prospect for a local refining industry, which would also stimulate industrial development in other directions.

* * *

INTEREST in the search for oil in the province has been quickened by the developments in Alberta. Drilling has been carried on during the year in the Mafeking area, southwest of Treherne, and near Grandview. The results of several years of search have not been very encouraging; they have indicated, however, that drilling should be concentrated on these areas where the Niobrar oil shales are buried to some depth, and that search should not continue to any great depth below the Dakota sandstone horizon. Gas is now being used, in small scale, in three areas in the Waskada district, Treherne and Hartney, the latter two on the northeast flank of the Pembina hills. Gas has recently been obtained south of Souris.

In non-metallics most progress was made in building stone and brick manufacture. The local demand for building stone has been greatly stimulated by the construction of the Hudson's Bay Company store in Winnipeg, a very handsome stone-faced building which has kept the quarries working to capacity. The eastern market for the stone is growing and the Western Stone Co. have now established a mill at the quarry in order that the finished stone may be shipped east without having to be first shipped to the Winnipeg mills. In the brick industry both at the Alsip plant at Winnipeg and at Edrans, wire-cut tapestry brick is being produced which will result in considerably lessening the importation into the province of high-priced face brick. Of ten apartment blocks erected in Winnipeg during the season, six were supplied with local tapestry brick. The use of local sands as moulding sands for foundry purposes is also increasing. It seems probable that within a few years the Ottawa sand (Illinois) will be entirely supplemented by the Black Island sand from Lake Winnipeg. Investigations are proceeding on the feasibility of a local glass industry, for which the Black Island sand would be used. There has been a good demand for cement and gypsum products.

The city of Winnipeg is now more intelligently interested in the development of the Pre-Cambrian mineral wealth than at any previous time, and both the provincial authorities and the citizens of Manitoba are keenly desirous of assisting that development. Several organizations are taking definite part in working towards a greater development of the resources of the Province. The Provincial Government has guaranteed the bonds, under necessary safeguards, for railways into the two mineral fields when the developments justify the building of these railways. More prospectors are needed in both fields and a greater proportion of British capital to other outside capital could well be placed in the new Manitoba areas.

South Saskatchewan Wins

SOUTH Saskatchewan district of the Excelsior Life Insurance Co., under Manager J. W. Craise, has won the Excelsior Challenge Cup for production in 1926 and will hold it for 1927. So keen was the struggle for possession of the Cup that the margin between British Columbia and South Saskatchewan was at one time less than one-fifth of one per cent., while two or three of the other divisions were not far behind. Some of the loyal band of workers under Manager Craise were: H. F. Drope, N. McVean, W. Bilodeau, T. R. H. Blaine, J. A. McLauchlan, R. M. McInnis, G. W. MacKay, A. Delorme, J. F. L. Clements, J. H. Sturdy, C. Neigel, N. J. MacDonald, W. J. M. Fleming, K. J. Chervinski, J. L. MacKay, H. R. Gordon, G. S. Thompson, J. J. Sidler.

SATURDAY NIGHT
WOMEN'S SECTION

TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 19, 1927



MRS. WILLIAM D. BLACK
Wife of the new Speaker in the Ontario Legislature.
—*Photo by Pittaway, Ottawa.*



MR. AND MRS. HENRY PHILBRICK NELSON
The marriage of Miss Kathleen Sullivan, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Alan Sullivan, Sheerland House, Pluckley, Kent, England, formerly of Toronto, and granddaughter of the late Right Rev. Edward Sullivan, formerly Bishop of Algoma and Rector of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, and Mrs. Sullivan, Sussex Court, Toronto, to Mr. Henry Philbrick Nelson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, London, England, formerly of New Zealand, took place on a recent Saturday at St. James' Church, Piccadilly. The Rev. Canon Welch, Southend-on-Sea, former provost of Trinity College, and Rector of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, officiated. Mr. Nelson is a surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.



MISS AILEEN HUGHES
Daughter of the late Sir Sam Hughes and Lady Hughes, of Lindsay, whose marriage took place on Saturday of last week in Lindsay.
—*Photo by Ashley and Crippen.*

Love Dramas of the Peerage
The King and the Pretty Haymaker

IF EVER woman was born to romance it was surely Lady Sarah Lennox whose beauty and witchery nearly won for her a crown as England's Queen; and who, after ostracising herself from society by an unhappy love-affair, lived to become the mother of heroes and to end her days in tragic loneliness.

With the passionate blood of the "Merrie Monarch" in her veins, and dowered with the beauty of her great-grandmother, Louise de la Querouaille, she had for parents that Earl of March and that daughter of Lord Cadogan, who as children were summoned from the schoolroom to the altar to pay by their marriage a wager lost by their parents.

As a child, the daughter of this romantic pair—who parted at the altar, never to meet again until Lady March had blossomed from the unattractive schoolgirl into the loveliest woman of her day—gave such promise of rare beauty that she was the pet of the Court, and the acknowledged "sweetheart" of King George II, who was never happier than when playing the squire to his "little fairy."

For a few years her little ladyship disappeared from the Court and her romps with "Mr. King," as she called him, to return a young lady of such surprising beauty and grace that she was at once installed as Queen of the Royal Court, with every gallant at her feet.

Horace Walpole raved of her charms. "She is more beautiful," he wrote to a friend, "than you can possibly conceive"; while Lord Holland exhausted his superlatives in trying to describe "the finest complexion, most beautiful hair and prettiest person that was ever seen, with a sprightly and fine air, a delicious mouth, remarkably fine teeth, and the most exquisite bloom in her cheeks."

At sight of the new beauty, "fresh from the wilds of Ireland," the King's grandson, and soon to be his successor on the throne, tumbled head over ears in love with her.

He was her shadow everywhere, wrote her the most amorous of billets-doux, and blushed furiously while he poured his clumsy compliments in her ears. And the hotter the Prince's passion grew, the cooler was Lady Sarah's response. She told him frankly that she preferred the company of her dogs and squirrels to his; and even when he put on his crown she treated him, as he sadly confessed, "with no more consideration than a lackey."

In his despair he at last confided his passion to Lady Susan Strangeways, imploring her to speak for him to her friend, and to tell her that "she is the fittest person in all the world to be my Queen."

But his wooing by proxy proved as ineffectual as his personal protestations. Meeting Lady Sarah Lennox, a few days later, in the palace corridor, he asked shyly: "Has your friend given you my message?" "Yes, sir," was the demure, half-coquettish answer. "Well—and what do you think of it? I implore you to tell me frankly, for my happiness hangs on your answer." "Think of it, sir?" answered Lady Sarah; "why, nothing," and away she skipped from the Royal presence, a song on her lips.

But George was much too infatuated to lose heart at this rebuff. When Lady Sarah had the misfortune to break her leg while hunting he was distressed with anxiety, and sent his couriers racing one after another to bring him the latest news of her condition; and when, restored to health, she returned to Court he was as inseparable from her as before her too frank avowal that she thought "nothing" of his wooing.

That she herself had already repented of her ungraciousness her changed attitude seems to prove. When the King's mother showed her strong disapproval of her son's love-making, even to the extent of carrying him off from her side at a State ball, Lady Sarah began to pit strategy against the Princess's more open methods.

When the King took his daily ride he rarely failed to encounter his lady-love decked in some bewitching costume; or to see her, rake in hand, looking coquettishly up at him as he passed, from the hayfields adjoining Holland House. It is even said that more than once she had stolen rendezvous with him in the palace itself, in the guise of a serving-maid.

In a foolish moment she had said "No" to the crown of a Queen of England; she showed now that she by no means despaired of a renewal of the offer, which she would not refuse a second time. So essentially feminine was the coquettish Lady Sarah!

But her penitence had come too late. For, before George repeated his offer, his hand was disposed of by his mother to the unlovely Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

There is still to be seen the letter Lady Sarah wrote to her friend, Lady Susan Strangeways, when she was stunned by this unkind blow of Fate. "I shall take care," she wrote in her wounded pride, "to show that I am not mortified to anyone. The thing I am most angry at is looking so like a fool, as I shall do. If he was to change his mind again (which can't be, though), and not give me a very good reason for his conduct, I would not have him; for if he is so weak as to be governed by everybody, I shall have but a bad time of it. Luckily," she adds, "I did not love him, only liked him. Nor did the title weigh with me. So little, at least, that my disappointment did not affect my spirits more than an hour or two."

In such a spirit did Lady Sarah try to show a brave and smiling face to the world, and to hide the aching of her heart. Bravely did she play her role; and when, in robes of white velvet and silver, her dainty head crowned with a tiara of diamonds, she appeared as one of the bridesmaids of her lover's homely Princess, she carried herself as proudly and bore as smiling a face as any lady present at the Royal nuptials. For Lady Sarah Lennox was by no means the woman to break her heart over a lost crown. She was young, she was supremely beautiful, and she could pick and choose among the coronets so many lovers were ready to lay at her feet.

To one and all, however, she turned a deaf ear, until one day the world of fashion awoke to learn that the woman who might have been Queen had actually given her hand to Sir Thomas Bunbury, an almost unknown country squire.

Then followed a few years of rustic happiness with which she professed herself well contented. She wrote to her friend, Lady Susan: "Who would not be happy with a pretty place, a good house, good horses, greyhounds for hunting, so near Newmarket, what company we please in the house, and £2,000 a year to spend. Good husbands are not so common, at least I see none like my own and your description of yours, from which I reckon that we are the two luckiest women living."

And she would probably have spent the rest of her days in such bucolic happiness had not Lord William Gordon, of the handsome face and courtly manners, come into her Eden to steal away its peace. Why she succumbed to the fascinations of the Scottish lordling who shall say? It is sufficient to record that one morning Sir Thomas awoke to find that his bride had flown and the Scotsman with her.

Then followed for the runaways three months of a fool's paradise from which they at last awoke when Lord William, under pressure from his family, left the woman he had beguiled to find a refuge under her brother's roof at Goodwood, divorced by her husband, deserted by her lover.

Over the days of darkness and penitence that followed we must draw the curtain of pity; and only raise it again when we find Lady Sarah's hand sought in marriage by that fine soldier and gentleman, the Hon. George Napier, who cared nothing for her past so long as he could win the woman he loved. In vain she tried to dissuade him. "He knows I *do* love him," she wrote, "and being certain of that he laughs at all else."

Thus it was that one August day in 1781 Lady Sarah Lennox stood at the altar with her gallant captain, with whom she was to spend the happiest years of her chequered life and to become the mother of his five stalwart sons; four of them to win laurels on fields of battle, the fifth to win fame as historian of the Peninsular War.

Thus twenty-three happy years passed; then came a widowhood spent in darkness.

One more glimpse we have of Lady Sarah before the end came. She is present at a sermon preached by the Dean of Canterbury in aid of an infirmary for the blind; and as the preacher describes, in moving words, King George III. spending his days in darkness amid the splendours of his palace, the tears stream from her own sightless eyes, and overcome by emotion she begs her companion to lead her home as she murmurs pitifully: "Blind, blind—both blind!"



MDLLE. LENGLEN, THE FAMOUS TENNIS CHAMPION
Who has recently returned to France with $100,000 earned in her professional tour in the United States.

Sea-gulls Inland

A flash of silver wings in the sun
And I see, with divine surprise,
Here in the Midlands, quiet and dun,
Sea-gulls up in the skies!

Sea-gulls! I am content no more
With tame little fields and woods—
My thoughts are set to a rock-bound shore,
The sea, and the sea's wild moods.

God! for a headland far away,
Bare to the autumn gale,
Where the great waves roar, and the wind-whirled spray
Drifts out like a torn white veil.

And the wild white horses toss their manes
Far out as the eye may reach,
While the sea-birds cry in the winds and the rains,
(The boats moored high on the beach).

Back go the sea-gulls, splendid and free,
In rhythmical, ordered flight;
And my heart goes with them, home to the sea,
As I watch them out of sight.

—*Teresa Hooley.*

Hills

I will go walk along the dreaming hills
Where sun and shadow meet—and the swift clouds
Chase one another at their own sweet wills.

The lark's song—and the bleating of the sheep—
With the Wind-voices calling down the sky,
Dim hollows folded closely in for sleep.

The crescent moon hung in the sapphire night—
The myriad stars—and in the quietude
Peace—that is there enthroned upon the height.

—*M. E. Mason.*

LONDON LETTER

I INSIST on telling again that we have had a lovely winter. I never remember more sun than we have had this year—or rather this season, for it is not only the sun of 1927—yet from force of habit some gloomy people who write for the newspapers use the same old phrases about the winter being unregretted, etc. For my own part when I get letters from friends mentioning that they have had bad weather on the Riviera and elsewhere I chortle to think of the sun and the bright skies we have had,

Unusual Winter



LADY CRAIG OPENS NEW SCHOOLS AT BELFAST
Sir James Craig, the Premier of Northern Ireland, and Lady Craig (right) at Everton P.E. Schools in Crumlin Road, Belfast, after the opening ceremony which Lady Craig performed. Left are Major Hall Tnompson and Mrs. Hall Thompson

and the lovely views we can enjoy without spending our money travelling abroad in search of these delights.

Now I have done my duty by the weather and have placed on record my own appreciation and can turn to other matters.

* * *

ONE is always hearing of people going to Canada to discover for themselves what the country is like, or revisiting scenes with which they were once familiar. The latest news of an interesting traveller is that Miss Philippa Bridges, F.R.G.S., is to go to the Dominion in a few weeks; not, however, that this is her first visit as she lived for a time in British Columbia before the war.

A Woman Traveller

Miss Bridges, author of books and a contributor to some of the best English periodicals, such as Blackwoods and the Cornhill, and to daily papers, made quite a sensation by her journey across Central Australia and her book on experiences. She went alone from Adelaide to Darwin, and among other experiences travelled six hundred and fifty miles on the back of a camel. My one experience of riding a camel was in the desert, a day's journey from Algiers, and for that reason I have a feeling of respect mingled with wonder for anyone who could make so long a journey by the aid of the camel. Miss Bridges is the first white woman who has crossed the Main range of Papua, and she knows other out-of-the-way parts of the world as well.

As far as her Canadian trip goes Miss Bridges tells me that she wants to combine a writing and lecturing tour, and as the subject of farming for women is one of her chief interests she hopes to study the situation in Canada at first hand.

* * *

THE 168th anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns was honored here by quite the best dinner of the kind I have ever attended. Not only the dinner itself was good, which after all is no novelty, but the standard of the speeches was so high that it will be difficult for the organizers of the Burns' dinners in other years to surpass this success. The President was Dr. J. M. Bulloch, formerly editor of "The Graphic," and a well-known literary critic, and among the chief guests were the Marquis of Huntley, who is well over eighty and a distinguished figure. Sir Johnston and Lady Forbes Robertson, who retain their hold on the affections of the public to an enviable degree, Mr. and Mrs. John Drinkwater (the latter proposed the immortal memory of Burns), Sir Robert Blair, the Rev. Joseph Johnston, who made a brilliant speech, and Ernest Raymond, whose book "Tell England" has overshadowed all that he has done since. The two last named proposed and responded to "The Land We Live In," Mr. Johnston speaking as a Scot in London and making the room ring with laughter, and Mr. Raymond speaking as an Englishman for the duration of the dinner and ending with the explanation that he is really Irish. Ernest Raymond is enormously tall, with a thoroughly Irish face, and his war record included being a chaplain (he has since resigned Orders) in France, Gallipoli, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Persia and Russia. His books have been written since the war, and after his strenuous service he lives quietly in Sussex.

The Burns' Dinner

* * *

DEAN INGE, the Dean of St. Paul's, long ago acquired the nickname of "The Gloomy Dean," but after hearing him speak at the luncheon given by the Society of Women Journalists last week I feel sure that the name is undeserved and should be dropped. The Dean was really extraordinarily witty and very human throughout, but the remark that produced most applause was inspired by the question of the benefit of writing as compared with speaking. Speaking may be badly reported, whereas writing for the press you are fairly certain that what you have said will appear. This reminded the Dean of his visit to the United States when, among other questions, the reporters asked what he thought of the morals and manners of the modern flapper as compared with her grandmother's. To which the Dean replied that he had neither witnessed nor shared the indiscretions of the grandmothers and could express no opinion in the matter. The really human part of the speech was a reply to those critics who resented the Dean writing regularly for the newspapers. He was scolded by writers who said he was a blackleg taking the bread out of their mouths; also that he was a rich man who did not need the money. Dean Inge explained that he thought it was no more undignified to address the great public through the papers than from the pulpit; moreover he was not a blackleg as he had no reason to complain of the way he was treated by editors, and did not spoil the market for others. As far as money was concerned the Deanery was only worth £1,500 a year, and his four children cost him £1,000 annually, while his house had thirty rooms and a certain amount of hospitality was expected in his position.

Not Gloomy

However, all the speech was not humorous or explanatory. Most of us went home vowing to be more careful about the use of good English, because we are the guardians of the language, and it rests with us—so our guest of honor said—to prevent the language being used up, vulgarised and spoilt.

Among the people present, whether members of the Society or guests, were Lord and Lady Burnham (the latter took the chair as President of the Society), Sir John Foster Fraser, Mrs. Champion de Crespigny, Mr. St. John Adcock, the editor of The Bookman, Mrs. Frank Collie (Wilhelmina Stitch), Judge and Mrs. Noble, and Mr. Sidebotham, who is one of the most brilliant of London journalists.

* * *

TALKING of plays Sir Gerald Du Maurier has "struck oil" again in the new play at the St. James' Theatre, "Interference," which I have not yet seen, is described so enthusiastically by a critic of my acquaintance who does not err on the side of charity, that one feels it must be extraordinarily good. Melodrama, if you like, but super-melodrama! However Gerald du Maurier is so immensely popular that even if the play were less entertaining than it is he would be sure of a rapturous greeting at each appearance. An actor whose audience calls him "Gerald" is someone well above ordinary mortals.

A New Play

Mary Macleod Moore

The poor dear dead have been laid out in vain,
Turned into cash, they are laid out again!
Hood on a Diary.

Here and There in the Old World

From Grave to Gay
From Lively to Severe

Our Man in China

AT THIS very critical time for British interests in China everything depends on Mr. O'Malley, Counsellor of the British Legation in Pekin, who has been in Hankow, negotiating with Eugene Chen and the Southern forces.

To those used to the old diplomacy it will come as a shock to learn that such delicate work and interests and issues so vast are in the hands of a man still under 40. He is, in fact, 38; a tall, quiet man with a rather abrupt, but humorous, manner, and no love for social occasions—this, again, is a departure from the old days, when the only use that could be found for the young men in the Diplomatic Service was to put them to entertaining the wives of influential foreigners! At other times they were little more than confidential office boys to the sedate old buffers who pulled the strings of States.

But all that sort of thing is abhorrent to Owen St. C. O'Malley, who has always thrown himself into the most interesting work his department could offer. He has a good record and a wide experience. When only 30 he was private secretary to Mr. Leverton-Harris at the Ministry of Blockade—he had, of course, tried to go to the Front, but he was much too valuable to lose. He was so successful stopping contraband of war passing through Switzerland, when in the Northern Department, that he was put on to the same negotiations with Holland. By the end of the War he was second-in-command of the Department, and had worked his way—metaphorically, not literally—to the Baltic.

This was the most hectic period of the Russian revolution; and Bolshevism took up all his time. Indeed, it is his specialty. Only two years ago he went to Russia for a tour of personal inspection, and was feted like a prince by the Soviet authorities— a circumstance which did not in the least blind him to the realities of Bolshevism and the world-revolutionary aims of its leaders.

Most of what the Foreign Office knows about the leading Bolsheviks and their activities is based on the brilliant report he wrote on his return. Borodin and all the anti-Great Britain company are old enemies of Mr. O'Malley's—which is why he, rather than anyone else, was sent to Pekin to checkmate their efforts to stir up the Chinese against us. But, apart from that, he was already looked upon as "one of the best draft-writers in the Foreign Office."

While he thus attends to the solid work of diplomacy, his wife ably seconds him in her own sphere. She is a first-class hostess, and more than makes up, in all social activities, for his retiring disposition. They have three children—the only people, besides his wife, to whom Mr. O'Malley unbends. Though the eldest is only thirteen, they are all in China with their parents, and are extracting more enjoyment than is their father out of the delicious excitement of riots and bloodshed!

* * *

Eugene Chen

ONE of the most polished specimens of European civilization is Mr. Eugene Chen, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs at Canton, China, says the "Daily Mail". Dignified members of the Chinese community contemplate him with a shudder. Mr. Chen has nothing Chinese about him, unless it be a slight cast of countenance which is by no means convincing. He was born in Trinidad, and at one time during his chequered career as an anti-British journalist it suited him to claim British nationality.

He looks Western, but he hates the West. His brilliant eyes blaze viciously behind his gold-rimmed spectacles when he pillories Great Britain for her Imperialistic sins and his slender hands excitedly saw the air. His command of English is well nigh perfect when he talks; he writes it far better than many native sons of Britain.

Mr. Chen wears white spats below his carefully creased trousers. He is a credit to his London tailor. He quotes Kipling and Hardy with easy confidence. Some of his ironic despatches, indited from the Foreign Office at Canton, are real masterpieces of English prose. His brain is undoubtedly the ablest of any at the command of Canton's Russian tutors. Mr. Chen is, of course, a great patriot. Yet he takes no chances. When I go to see him in his secluded room at the Terminus Hotel I must pass "gunman" at the door—a little Cantonese sergeant in khaki whose automatic is always poised in his right hand.

Nor could Mr. Chen's daughter—charming though she is—be hailed by the flower of China's population as representative of their country. Fresh from an American college for women, Miss Sylvia Chen wears the latest Paris fashions with true Western grace. She entered Hankow with her father, clad in well-cut riding breeches, to the great discomposure of the local Chinese dignitaries.

Mr. Woo, the mild, spectacled young secretary to Minister Chen, is another finished product of European tutors and tailors. And there are many like him, equipped with tags of speech which divide them into two classes—the "Cheerios" and "See-you-laters."

They are a thousand miles removed from Chinese ways of living. At Kuling, for one night, they stayed at a Chinese hotel. No more. Next morning, with one accord, they moved down to the best European hotel.

Hankow was warned in advance to provide them of its best. Steam heat, brass bedsteads, and a private bath were some of the little essentials required by the officials when they arrived at the Terminus Hotel this week. Their motor-cars are the finest in the city.

All of which is magnificent, but the puzzled people of Hankow say it is not Chinese.

* * *

Duchess of York

THE little "smiling" Duchess, to use the hackneyed description, must surely now and again contrast her present great position, and all that it entails, with the simplicity of her not very distant girlhood. For though the Strathmores are amongst the oldest of the Scotch nobility and descendants of ancient kings, and haunted Glamis is one of Scotland's most historic castles, they are not rich, and the daughters of the house were not brought up to great luxury. Like most other girls of her age, Lady Elizabeth was put on a small allowance when she first came out, and like most of them, too, she had to think twice when considering the purchase of new frocks and hats and all the other etceteras of dress. And then suddenly a wave of the magician's wand and she becomes the third lady in the land, the mother of a child who is third in succession to the throne, and homage, comfort, luxury, and pretty clothes follow as the prerogative of her position. And a great battle-cruiser is equipped for the express purpose of conveying her and her husband, together with their suite and five hundred trunks and cases, across the world, where a whole continent is eagerly awaiting their arrival and laying itself out to do them honor.

* * *

Poor Italian Ladies

WITH Mussolini on the one side, and His Holiness the Pope upon the other, the women of Italy seem to be going through a bad period in the matter of dress. To a casual observer making comparisons with the women of other countries, they would seem perhaps to be—in general—the most quietly and modestly dressed of any. Yet Mussolini, relying on the help of a committee of highly-placed ladies, of whom the Queen of Italy is one, has already threatened a standard dress for them, and now the Pope, in a letter addressed to the Archbishop of Cologne, speaks most strongly against the immodesty of the present fashions. He states, "It is deplorable that dresses destined to cover up the body should have become the means of offering the young a stimulus to sensuality. Women of to-day forget their dignity, and offend against modesty. That is why we shall let no opportunity pass to indict modern fashions as a source of evil, and in the name of our Apostolic authority to condemn this shameful attitude of the women who follow these indecent fashions." With both Church and State ranged against them they do not appear to have much chance of escaping the standard dress. What a depressing thought; and how could it possibly be enforced, even by the all-powerful Fascisti? Anyhow, would it be only for public appearances, or would women be subject to inspection at all times; even in their own homes? How odd it seems that the fiery and passionate Italians can consider submitting to such dictation while the phlegmatic English would never put up with it!

* * *

Old Ladies and Tabbies

IT IS popularly supposed that the term "old tabby" is, or used to be, given to old ladies because of their fondness for tabby cats.

Not a bit of it! Nor would it be right to say that cats were called "tabby" because of the old ladies who owned them, says the "Daily Mail".

The reason lies far away down the road of history and takes us to the times of Haroun el Raschid and Richard the Lion-heart.

From time immemorial galleys have brought the fabrics of the East across the Levant to the coasts of Europe. Muslin came from Mosul, Dimity from Damietta, Sacrinnete was Saracen silk from Diarbekr, the great walled city of the Kurds, and Damask from Damascus.

Outside old Bagdad, on the opposite side of the River Tigris from the Bagdad of to-day stood the suburb of El Tabbyiana. In that suburb, without the famous circular walls of the city of the Caliphs, was manufactured a rich and heavy black and white watered silk known to the markets of Europe as "Tabbi."

Queen Elizabeth is recorded as wearing a "Tabbi" dress. Mr Pepys wears his imitation "Tabbi" waistcoat, which the "poor wretch" had given him. It was, too, the favorite material for the dresses of elderly ladies of standing.

Hence it was that old ladies were called "old Tabbies". The cat probably takes the same name because its fur is of a similar black and white watered design.

MY LADY'S DRESSING TABLE



NEARLY every week a scientific discovery is announced which brings help or healing to distressed humanity. In the first week of February, it was Dr. Ernest J. Stevens of San Francisco, speaking in Pittsburgh, who startled and encouraged his hearers by declaring that he has cured broken bones by the use of colors. Each of us has an aura or soul color, says Dr. Stevens, and each organ of the body has its hue.



PINK CLOTH AND BROWN FUR
Brown fur attractively arranged on the cuffs trims this coat of pink cloth worn with a jumper and wrap over skirt. A Paris creation.

If you are lacking in red, congestion caused by low vibrations is the only disease. For those who are fond of green, Dr. Stevens is decidedly encouraging. He advises those who are depressed in spirits to wear a green tie or rose on the lapel of the coat. Green is essentially vitalizing and is the color of springtime and reviving life. However, let us hope that the public will not take Mr. Stevens too literally. An army of stalwart citizens wearing green ties would be too much for anything except the Seventeenth of March.

The rose on the lapel is a different story. I remember a small town where nearly every citizen went to business in the spring mornings wearing a carnation or a rosebud on the lapel of his coat. The baker, the grocer, and the man who sold dry goods were a gladsome sight, in harmony with "the flowers that bloom in the spring."

It is a pity that women as they grow older, choose grey or brown or black as their favorite colors. Brown of an earthy tinge is funereal, says Dr. Stevens and is likely to prove depressing. However, there are browns and browns—and almost any brown will prove becoming to a girl with brown eyes and hair to match. The vogue for artificial flowers comes in useful here. A rose in pink or golden hue or a geranium of scarlet tinge will make a welcome spot of brightness and enliven a whole costume. By the way, these artificial flowers are to be more popular than ever and will lend a variety to woman's attire which will add to the gayety of nations.

As to the "aura," it gives rise to many speculations. I know a charming person of varying moods. Can it be that she has a plaid aura?

AN Englishwoman who is an authority [illegible] of the Dressing Table says that her correspondents are [illegible] interested in the matter of perfume.

[illegible] questions, she says, that girls ask me and expect me to answer—What perfume shall I use? That is the first.

I [illegible] answer easily enough by giving my own favorite scent, but [illegible] the girl or woman who [illegible]?

[illegible] girls who like both verbena [illegible] lavender water.

[illegible] know girls who cannot bear [illegible].

I [illegible] to make a flapper friend [illegible] some of my bath salts.

"Do you want a nice fresh scent, or something subtle?" I asked.

"Oh, subtle, of course!" she [illegible].

Now lavender or verbena would not have suited her taste at all. I gave her my own especial bath salts brand, and she was delighted.

You should use scent to suit your type.

Why not write to me enclosing a very short description of your tastes and type, and let me suggest a scent for you? But you must be very careful to suit yourself.

There are women whose very presence suggests the simple fragrance of the violet or rose; others whom you would naturally advise to buy the subtler forms of perfume.

I seldom suggest a really heavy scent unless a girl especially asks for it, and I shun like poison the perfume that clings to the room long after you have left it.

* * *

Correspondence

T. H. I am really sorry to seem disobliging, but your inquiry regarding cocktails and liqueurs leaves us without a word in reply. You see, our department is cold creams, hair tonics and perfumes. We simply don't know a thing about cocktails:—except that some of them have cherries in them. So, you will just be obliged to write to the Front Page or the Financial Editor to find out what to do. In fact, I think we should have a Beverage Editor to give advice on such subjects. If you only wanted to know about the proper shade of rouge to use with an olive skin we should be very much at home. Wishing you luck!

* * *

Marjorie. Away back in the month of October, a fashion photograph found its way to this column and was published therein. It was a photograph of a pair of gaiters and we have no idea where it came from or how those gaiters were made. Yet, ever since the photograph appeared, inquiries have been pouring in as to how those admirable gaiters are to be made. We really know nothing about the matter, but if you will send us a stamped envelope we shall be glad to forward you the name of a shop where such gaiters are sold. All the photographs used in this column are of a "fancy" nature and no directions for manufacture can be supplied.

* * *

Ethel. For the hundred-and-eleventh time I advise the book "Watch Your Weight" by Lulu Peters, which is two dollars in price and may be ordered from any bookseller. This volume is a key to the calories and tells you just what to avoid if you wish to attain your proper weight. Everyone seems to be reducing nowadays. It is the popular sport and the fat woman is hopelessly out-of-date. So, get to work at once on giving up the calories and you will find that you feel ever so much better. Most of us eat too much, you know, and you'll find that exercise and diet will work the desired change.

Valerie

Why?

Why do our joys depart
For cares to seize the heart?
I know not. Nature says,
Obey; and Man obeys.
I see, and know not why,
Thorns live and roses die.

—*Landor.*

Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.

CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

An English Cottage Design

By Walter Stuart Pavey, Architect

"HOW enchanting," would be the exclamation on seeing a home such as this along some quiet English byway. So it would be, too, if built in a pretty Canadian suburb, and here one would have a plan complying with the most modern ideas of convenience and efficiency, such as would hardly be expected in its old world prototype.

This home would be highly practical and economical to build and to maintain. Notice the elimination of waste space in halls and attic, where four good size clothes closets are cleverly located under the roof slope. The square plan, also, signifies economy of construction and heating maintenance.



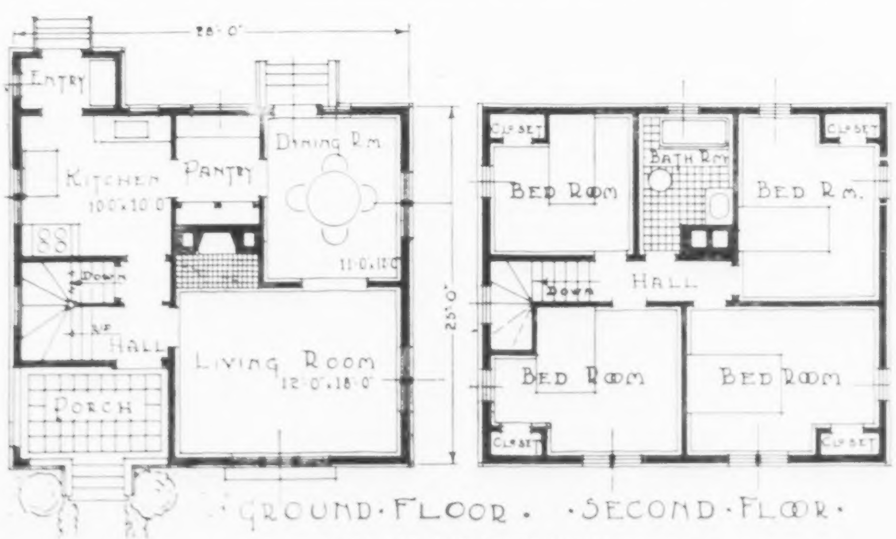
AN ENGLISH COTTAGE DESIGN

The living room, which is large and well lighted, contains a fireplace and ingle nook, anything more cosy than which would be difficult to imagine.

In accordance with the English idea of making the garden an integral part of the home, a garden doorway has been provided in the dining room. A hedge screening the kitchen entrance greatly increases the desirability of this feature.

The kitchen, which is entered from the outside through a small entry containing a refrigerator, is a compact, efficiently laid-out room from which quick and easy access may be had to the basement stairs, main hall, rear entrance, and through a pantry replete with cupboards, to the dining room.

The second floor plan, which is commendably simple and straightforward, provides for four good size bedrooms and a tiled bathroom.



PLANS FOR THE ABOVE HOUSE

In the choice of a color scheme for the stucco walls and quaint shingled gambrel roof, it would be well to adhere to the original English manner of using low toned shades, which, although lacking the stronger individuality of the Mediterranean styles, enhance the effect of cosiness on which this type of house depends.

Readers desiring further information regarding the plans and specifications of this house should communicate with the architects direct. Address: Walter Stuart Pavey, 380 Richmond Street, London, Ont. Copyright 1927, MacLean Building Reports, Limited.

For a Trellis

BAMBOO canes about 6 ft. high purchased from the florist or nursery can be used effectively to form a simple trellis against stucco walls or plain wooden fences. The uprights may be tacked to the wooden fence and the horizontals woven in and out to form the desired pattern and tied firmly with raffia. The uprights may be attached to the stucco or cement wall if it is done before the cement hardens.

The bamboo makes a pattern on the plain wall surface. It may be used instead of iron wire or wood to give a simpler and more delicate effect than either of these. Besides this, it gives enough support so that clinging vines such as clematis and turquoise-berry, and twining vines such as honeysuckle and akebia, may be trained against the walls. They are very few vines which actually climb without any support.

February in the Garden

MAKE a plan of the garden if you have not already. Measure it with tape and draw it to scale on durable paper. If we are to enjoy the garden as much as the house it is worthy of as much forethought in its plan. The time is past when we could plant a few flowers in a bed placed anywhere and call it a garden. 'Right relationship' might be called the basis of a good plan.

Start a garden diary in order to avoid last year's mistakes.

Seeds of annuals and perennials should be ordered if this is not already done. Trees and shrubs should be ordered from the nursery. Planting of the latter will commence as soon as the ground is workable.

Get flats prepared for seeds to be started indoors. A light open soil with plenty of drainage is essential. If you have no soil ready and it is frozen outside use a pick and get a solid block from the garden or compost heap and thaw it out indoors. Seed flats are 2 in. deep. Mid-February is not too soon to seed plants which take a long time to bloom after germination, such as snapdragon and ageratum.

Sow vegetable seeds in the greenhouse or frame—early tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, cucumber, melon, lettuce, beets, onions, radish, parsley, leek, pepper, celery.

Sow for succession in the greenhouse annuals such as gypsophila, Shirley poppies, stock, sweet pea, annual larkspur, alyssum.

Feed roses and callas with liquid manure.

Start cannas. We no longer like these in round beds cut in the lawn, but they can be effective in a waterside planting where a tropical or exotic effect is wanted.

Repot palms and pot-bound cinerarias.

Syringe often in the greenhouse to keep down red spider.

Bring in to 50 deg. F. lilac, deutzia, bleedingheart, mock orange, for Easter bloom.

Keep Genista, cineraria, calceolaria, Erica, at 40 to 45 deg. F.

Prune trees and shrubs outside before the buds begin to swell. Do not prune lilac, forsythia, weigela, deutzia, Japanese quince, tree peony, most spireas, and viburnums until they have finished blooming, for they bloom on buds formed last fall.

Prune shrubs which bloom on new wood, such as grape, hydrangea, rose of Sharon, H. P. roses, mock orange, and so forth.

Spray lime and sulphur for scale and fungous diseases.

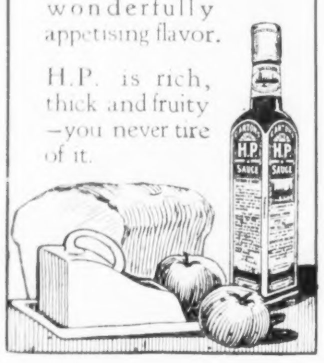
Put half a barrel over one plant of rhubarb, to force.

For indoor decoration bring into sun and water branches of Japanese quince, forsythia, cherries and other fruits, cornelian-cherry, and benzoin. Pussy willow and winter witch-hazel should be in bloom outside already.

For Fine Sweet Peas

SWEET PEAS can hardly be started too early in the season, for much of their success depends upon their making strong root growth while the weather is still cool and reaching flowering size before the advent of settled hot, dry days. In this situation is found the reason for the fall planting of seeds which is practiced along the Atlantic seaboard south of Philadelphia, and the advice to growers farther north to get Sweet Peas in just as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring.

Where only a limited number of plants is to be grown in a northern garden it is an excellent idea to give them a particularly early start by sowing the seeds in groups of two or three in paper pots late in February or in early March, and keeping them in a moderately warm and light room. By the time the young plants are a couple of inches high the weaker ones in each pot should be nipped off and sole possession given to the strong survivor. In rich, light soil each seedling should be a sturdy young plant by the time the weather is sufficiently settled to set it out in the garden. When this time comes do not remove the pot. Set the whole thing in the ground as it is, thus avoiding root disturbance or any other setback. The paper of the pot will disintegrate and in no sense interfere with the plants' development.













Lady Beaverbrook and her daughter will return to Montreal from California in March to sail for England.

* * *

Mrs. Dudley Dawson, of Oriole Gardens, Toronto, entertained at luncheon on Thursday of last week for Mrs. Reginald Parmenter before the latter's departure for England.

* * *

Major and Mrs. Arthur Hill, of Montreal, have been recent visitors in Toronto.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Osler, of Toronto, and Mrs. Page Dean left on Saturday of last week to sail for France.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Robins, of Strathrobyn, Toronto, left on Tuesday of last week for Florida.

* * *

Miss May Dawson, of Toronto, recently left for Montreal to visit her sister, Mrs. Carrington Smith, in Quebec, before going abroad for several months. Miss Beatrice Macdonald is occupying Miss Dawson's house during her absence.

* * *

Mrs. W. F. Hanna, of Toronto, is spending a few weeks in Atlantic City.

* * *

Mrs. J. M. Godfrey, of Lowther Avenue, Toronto, entertained at bridge on Tuesday afternoon of last week.



MRS. GRAYSON D. BURRESS
Before her recent marriage Miss Margaret Watson, daughter of Mr. T. H. Watson of St. George Street and Bernard Avenue.
—*Photo by Charles Aylett.*

The Misses [illegible], of Toronto, entertained at a small tea on Thursday of last week for Mrs. [illegible] of New York.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] [illegible]

* * *

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross were patrons of the [illegible] Chapter, I.O.D.E. theatre night.

* * *

The Right Reverend Bishop [illegible] of Keewatin arrived in Toronto on Thursday of last week to be the guest of his sister, Mrs. [illegible], St. Leonard's Avenue, Lawrence Park.

* * *

Mrs. G. Howard Ferguson, wife of the Premier of Ontario, entertained at tea on Wednesday afternoon of last week for the wives of the Conservative members from out of town, at her residence on Forest Prince Road, Toronto. Mrs. William D. Ross received with Mrs. Ferguson. Mrs. Ross wearing a becoming gown of [illegible] with panels of the side [illegible] with [illegible] and hat of [illegible] with [illegible]. She wore a [illegible] and [illegible] for ornament. Mrs. Ferguson [illegible] in a [illegible] of [illegible] lace over [illegible] of the [illegible]. Miss Cummins, of Buckingham, sister of Mrs. Howard Ferguson, was smart in black taffeta with [illegible]. The blue drawing-room was done with bowls of tulips and daffodils and a profusion of other Spring flowers. In the dining-room Mrs. [illegible] of [illegible] and Mrs. George S. Henry poured tea and coffee. The table was done with a [illegible] cloth and [illegible] Sheffield candelabra with pink candles. A basket of Spring flowers stood in the centre of the table. The assistants in the dining-room were Miss Anne [illegible], Miss Bell, Miss [illegible] and Miss Helen [illegible], of [illegible]. A very delightful time was spent by the guests.

* * *

Mrs. W. D. Ross, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Miss Isabel Ross will be in Ottawa on Saturday of this week to attend the Drawing Room.

* * *

Mrs. Ferguson Burke, of Toronto, entertained very delightfully at the King Edward on Monday of this week for the wives of the Cabinet ministers of the Ontario Legislature.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Max Haas are occupying the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Haas on St. George Street, Toronto, during the absence of the latter who are at Palm Beach, Florida, from Toronto.

* * *

Mrs. Alfred Rogers, Jr., was the guest of Miss Anna-Mae Haas, of St. George Street, Toronto, last week, prior to sailing with her stepfather, Major Thomas Moss, on Saturday for [illegible], France, where she will be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Moss.

Mrs. D. B. Coleman, of Welland, and her daughter, have been the guests in Toronto of Mrs. F. H. Gooche, of Crescent Road.

* * *

Mrs. Arthur N. Colter, of St. John, N.B., is a visitor in Toronto for a couple of weeks, guest of her sister, Mrs. Robert Y. Eaton.

* * *

Mrs. Kenneth MacLaren, of Toronto, [illegible]

* * *

Among Torontonians attending the [illegible] by His Excellency the Governor-General and [illegible] at Saturday night of this week are Mrs. [illegible] MacDougald and her daughter, Miss [illegible] MacDougald.

* * *

Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, of Highlands Avenue, Toronto, entertained at tea on Monday afternoon of last week for the officers and members of the Ladies' Golf and Tennis Club following the annual meeting. Lady Bailie, the president, was in the chair, and Mrs. Dunlap received the officers and members. The rooms were charming with lovely Spring flowers. The tea table was done with a lace cloth, tall candles and Spring flowers. The officers of the Club are: President, Lady Baillie; honorary vice-presidents, Mrs. Cockshutt and Mrs. W. D. Ross; vice-president, Mrs. Arthur Miles; directors, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, Mrs. A. F. Rodgers, Mrs. L. Murray, Mrs. A. N. Mitchell, Mrs. J. L. Coulson, Miss Willo Gage, Mrs. J. H. Gundy, Mrs. C. H. Wood, Mrs. E. Northwood and Miss Ada Mackenzie. Those present included: Mrs. H. H. Fudger, Mrs. E. B. Ryckman, Mrs. G. D. Watson, Mrs. George Beck, Mrs. J. R. Laidlaw, Miss Marion Wood, Mrs. Victor Sifton, Mrs. George Brigden, Miss V. Chambers, Miss M. Carlton, Mrs. N. M. Bushell, Miss M. Murray, Miss Mary Millichamp, Mrs. H. N. Cowan, Miss M. Delamere, Mrs. R. A. Daly, Miss K. McFadden, Mrs. Leslie, of Barrie; Mrs. A. R. H. Sibbald, Mrs. Percy Henderson, Mrs. Charles Booth, Miss A. M. Boulton, Mrs. D. Stuart, Miss Esther Cassels, the Misses Foulds, Mrs. G. D. Mackenzie, Mrs. Campbell Meyers, Miss Bessie MacMurchy, Mrs. A. L. Lewis, Mrs. M. McLean, Mrs. N. F. Seaman, Miss R. Paton, Miss E. Thurston, Mrs. K. Strother, Mrs. A. Beatty.

* * *

The recent and very successful Arts Ball, organized by Lady Tupper and Mrs. Fred Bawlf, in Winnipeg, for the purpose of raising money for the building fund of the Little Theatre, proved to be not only the means of assisting the fund by a cheque of something over a thousand dollars, but a very lovely and interesting spectacle in itself. The beauty and variation of the costumes, the exotic atmosphere, the general sophistication of the scene was as delightful as it was unexpected and has, it is hoped, established the Arts Ball as an annual event in Winnipeg. Mrs. Fred Bawlf, as able and indefatigable general convenor; Mr. David R. Finkelstien, as hon. treasurer; Mrs. Gerald Griffin and Mrs. J. W. Sifton, as convenors respectively of the ticket and advertising committee; and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rogers, Jr., all worked untiringly for the general success.

The Royal Alexandra was en fête for the evening. In the gold drawing-room the Princess Patricias Band welcomed the guests by a delightful and entirely voluntary programme. Nearby at an attractive booth, numbered dance programmes were sold by Miss Margaret McManus, Miss Evelyn Richards and Miss Helen Sanderson. These pretty vendors, in flowered crinolines, white silk wigs and masks, did a flourishing trade. A prize, donated by Mr. Waverly Dingwall, was later awarded to Mrs. Norman Leach, on whose programme the lucky number was enscribed. All the public rooms of the hotel were appropriately decorated and formed a charming background to the many lovely and attractive costumes. In the two large ballrooms carnival reigned. The moving mass of color, the laughing faces, the festoons of gay balloons and bright ribbons, were in sharp and southern contrast to the icy north wind and zero weather without. A Russian chorus, led by Miss Martha Anderson, Miss Jerry Woods, with eighteen pretty members of the Junior League, created a charming interlude. The beautiful Russian peasant costumes, with their clever singing and dancing, added greatly to the enchanting scene. To a judging committee, which included Mrs. M. E. Nichols, Mrs. George Wilson, Miss Anne Bronaugh, Messrs. F. S. Long, Le Moyne Fitzgerald and Cyril Chivers, was allotted the arduous task of selecting the six best costumes to be awarded prizes, donated by Mrs. C. S. Carruthers, Mr. W. H. MacWilliams, Mrs. Fred Bawlf, Mrs. William Martin, Mr. E. W. Kneeland and Mr. Allan Morrison. These were respectively won by Mrs. Gerald Griffin, as an exquisite French doll; Mr. Russell Gage, an Italian street musician—live monkey and all; Miss Embree McBride, as a Venetian lady; Mr. R. R. Cobard, a Japanese geisha; Mrs. Hugh Osler, very sweet in crinoline and poke bonnet and demure ruffle, and Mr. J. J. F. Van Roemsdyk, a mighty Chin Chin Chow. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and Mrs. Burrows, who lent their distinguished patronage to the Ball, arrived early with their party and stayed until after supper. Other patrons were the Hon. Robert and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. George Galt, and Colonel and Mrs. Hugh Osler.

* * *

Mrs. Rupert Simpson, of Lawrence Park, Toronto, entertained at bridge recently for her daughter, Miss Mary Simpson. Mrs. Gordon Ralston presided at the tea table, and among the young assistants were Miss Chris. Blackwall and Miss Barbara Slaght, of Haileybury, Miss Louise Miles and Miss Marion Laing.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. Selby and Mr. and Miss Luscombe, of Simcoe, sailed from New York on February 19th *en route* to Panama and Los Angeles, California.



MR. AND MRS. SYDNEY H. HEADLAND
The marriage took place recently in San Francisco of Marjorie, only daughter of the late H. S. Sherwood and Mrs. Sherwood, of Vancouver, B.C., to Mr. Sydney H. Headland, of Chicago. The bride is a cousin of Sir Percy and Lady Sherwood, of Ottawa.

Announcements

BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
MARRIAGES - DEATHS
$1.00 PER INSERTION
All Notices must bear the Name and Address of the Sender.

BIRTHS

HALL—At Napanee, Ont., February [illegible], to Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Hall (née [illegible]), a daughter.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wilkie, of [illegible], announce the engagement of their daughter, [illegible], to Mr. Daniel Roland McIntosh, eldest son of [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible] McIntosh.

Mr. and Mrs. Eric Harvey, of Calgary, are leaving shortly to join Mrs. Harvey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Southam, of Montreal, who are at Pasadena, California, for the remainder of the winter.



A wedding of spring-like beauty, which because of the prominence of both families concerned aroused very wide interest, took place in Lindsay on Saturday, 12th February, in the First United Church, when Miss Aileen Victoria Hughes, daughter of Lady Hughes and the late Sir Sam Hughes, K.C.B., was united to Mr. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Eliot C. Clarke. The officiating clergyman was Rev. T. E. Holling, who was assisted by the Rev. Canon Marsh of St. Paul's Anglican Church, Lindsay.

The church, filled with guests from far and near, was fragrant with spring flowers, and as Miss Hughes, on the arm of her brother, General Garnet Hughes, proceeded slowly to the altar, where the bridegroom with his best man awaited her, she made a lovely bride. Her Paris gown, simple and picturesque, well suited her clear-cut, regular features and graceful bearing. It was of supple white and silver brocade, with a long train borne from the shoulders, the square end of which was embroidered in silver in a lover's knot, with silver orange blossoms in raised effect. The same design was on the front of the bodice across the waist. The skirt was plain except in front, where it was gathered in folds under the silver embroidery. A long, filmy veil of tulle extended the length of the train, after forming a soft, cap-shaped headdress, which was encircled with orange blossoms. From the left side of this a graceful spray of tiny Easter lilies came down to the shoulder. The face was not veiled, but a piece of the tulle was caught softly under the chin and allowed to hang straight down, veiling but not concealing the bands of silver embroidery which extended from shoulders to waist, forming a deep V. The sleeves were long and she wore silver slippers. Her shower bouquet was of white orchids and lilies-of-the-valley.

Mrs. Byron M. Green, of Toronto, sister of the bride, was matron of honor, and Mr. Phil Tobey, of Boston, was best man. There were six bridesmaids, Misses Alice de V. Ware, of Boston, Aileen Green of Toronto, Phyllis Edwards of Lindsay, Margaret Rispin of Chatham, and two ten-year-old girls, Misses Elizabeth Ware of Boston and Mary Green of Toronto, who were junior bridesmaids. They were dressed alike in Rose de Nice georgette frocks, trimmed with silver wreathing, which outlined the scallops on the full skirts and the long V on the bodices. The girdles of silver ribbon were caught in front with brilliant ornaments. There were no sleeves, but short white gloves, frilled at the wrist, were worn. Their small hats were of soft taffeta in delicate green and pink plaid, faced with plain pink, and banded with pleated pink taffeta.

Nothing more effective than the church decorations could be imagined. The pews were outlined with white tulle caught with white hyacinths, smilax wreathed the pillars, while altar and choir loft were banked with hyacinths, daffodils, palms and ferns.

The bridegroom, a Harvard graduate of 1910, was accompanied by ten friends, who acted as ushers. They were Messrs. Charles E. Ware, Jr., Henry Parkman, Jr., John H. C. Penhallow, George A. Parker, Reginald Bradlee, Chandler Hovey, Samuel Mixter, Charles L. Parker, Horace C. Bright and Welland H. Luther.

Following the ceremony a reception was held in the home of the bride's mother, Lady Hughes, who wore a handsome costume of orchid georgette, with revers, cuffs and wide hem of brocaded velvet in a deeper shade, her hat matching, and her bouquet being of orchids. Mrs. Eliot Ware, sister of the bridegroom, who received with her, was in a becoming toilette of black georgette and gold metal cloth. She carried yellow roses, and her small hat was black with a touch of gold.

After the reception the large number of out-of-town guests, who had arrived on a special train, returned to Toronto in the same way, being accompanied by the bride and bridegroom, who then proceeded to New Hampshire to spend a week in the bridegroom's country home there, before leaving on their long journey to Indo-China. They will sail on 26th February from Vancouver by *Empress of Canada*. The first part of their four months' honeymoon they plan to hunt tigers, afterwards visiting India and Japan.

The bride's going-away frock was a becoming violet-blue crepe de Chine, in cape effect, and opening over a pink satin vest. The tight skirt was gathered in the front in folds, tying there with a bow. The hat was of violet-blue taffeta, appliqued with flowers in blue and violet. Her coat was a brown caracul, with fox fur trimming, and she wore black satin shoes with ribbon ties.



ANOTHER ANGLO-CANADIAN BRIDE
Mrs. F. R. Durham, formerly Dorothy, only daughter of Madame Ellis-Browne, of Braemar Lodge, Calgary, Alta., whose marriage took place in London on February 16. The bridegroom is Colonel F. R. Durham, C.E.B., M.C., Chevalier d'Honneur, of London, England, youngest son of the late Arthur E. Durham, F.R.C.S. Mrs. Durham's father was the late Captain W. Kerrs, R.N.R.

* * *

An interesting event was the dance recently given at the Palais Royal, Fleet Street, Toronto, by the Parkdale riding in honor of the new Attorney-General of Ontario, Hon. W. H. Price. During the evening Major W. C. MacBrien made a presentation to Colonel Price, in the form of a pair of silver candelabra, with the following inscription: "Presented to Lt.-Colonel the Hon. William H. Price, K.C., from his many friends and supporters since 1914 in the riding of Parkdale, Feb. 7, 1927." Hon. Howard Ferguson presented Mrs. Price with a bouquet of yellow roses. Mrs. Howard Ferguson wore a smart toilette of white and silver with white lace shawl and white ostrich feather fan; and Mrs. Price was in gold tissu and henna. Those present included: Hon. Chas. McCrea and Mrs. McCrea, Hon. Dr. F. Godfrey and Mrs. Godfrey, Hon. Dr. Monteith and Mrs. Monteith, Hon. L. Goldie and Mrs. Goldie, Hon. Wm. Finlayson and Mrs. Finlayson, Hon. Dr. Carr and Mrs. Carr, Hon. John S. Martin and Mrs. Martin, Hon. J. R. Cooke, Miss Ethel Cumming, Buckingham, Que., Mrs. R. C. Matthews, Mr. R. Home Smith, Colonel and Mrs. Osborne, Mr. Arthur Ford, London, Ont., Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Reid, London, Ont., Miss Hilda Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. William Chambers, Miss Vyrna Chambers, Miss E. E. Garbutt, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Croft, Mr. John A. Tory, Captain and Mrs. W. A. Orr, Miss Irene McEntee, Mr. A. Hawthorne, Mr. and Mrs. John McKay, Mrs. Hartley Dewart, Miss Whitelaw, New York, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Common, General Victor Williams, T. Ashworth Kidd, M.P.P., and Mrs. Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Gadsby, Russell Nesbitt, M.P.P., and Mrs. Nesbitt, Earl Lawson and Mrs. Lawson, Gordon N. Shaver and Mrs. Shaver, Mr. C. D. Burgess, Dr. John Robb, M.P.P., and Mrs. Robb, George Oakley, M.P.P., and Mrs. Oakley, W. R. Flett, M.P.P., and Mrs. Flett, Col. E. G. Switzer and Mrs. Switzer, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McIntosh Reynolds, W. S. Haney, M.P.P., and Mrs. Haney, Leopold Macaulay, M.P.P., and Mrs. Macaulay, A. E. Honeywell, M.P.P., and Mrs. Honeywell, Duncan A. McNaughton, M.P.P., and Mrs. McNaughton, E. W. Graves, M.P.P., James F. Hill, M.P.P., and Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. West, Colonel Newton Young, M.P., and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. L. Moore, Col. Sheffield (Saskatoon), John L. Hutchison and Mrs. Hutchison, Dr. Burton Myers and Mrs. Myers, Colonel J. A. Currie and Mrs. Currie, J. Fred Reid, M.P.P., and Mrs. Reid, W. H. Ireland, M.P.P., and Mrs. Ireland, Hon. Dr. R. A. Pyne, Major Alex. Lewis.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Geikie, of Oshawa, recently left for New York, sailing in the S.S. *Olympic* for England. They will spend six weeks in Paris.



MRS. J. A. MacLEOD, OF TORONTO



Mr. and Mrs. Julius Griffith, of Vancouver, are being much feted in Montreal. Mrs. Bernard Coghlin entertained on Tuesday evening of last week at dinner in their honor, and later with her guests attended the hockey match at the Forum. On the following Thursday Mrs. Walter Molson entertained at luncheon at the Mount Royal for Mrs. Griffith, and on Friday Mrs. E. de B. Panet entertained at bridge in her honor.

* * *

Mr. E. Desbarats and Miss Josephine Desbarats, of Montreal, recently spent several days in Quebec and were guests at the Chateau Frontenac.

Mrs. Alex. Paterson, of Montreal, and her little son have left to spend a month at Aikin, South Carolina, where they will be the guests of Mrs. Paterson's mother, Mrs. Percy Cowans, of Montreal, who has taken a house in Aikin.

* * *

Mr. William McMaster, and Mr. and Mrs. D. S. McMaster, of Montreal, sailed on Saturday of last week from New York in the S.S. *Empress of France* for the Mediterranean. Before returning to Canada they will also spend some time in Paris and London. They expect to be abroad for three months.

Mrs. Walter Lyman, of Redpath Crescent, Montreal, entertained at a small house dance on Friday night of this week for her daughter, Miss Beatrice Lyman.

* * *

Major L. C. Goodeve, D.S.O., R.C.A., Mrs. Goodeve, and Miss Joan Enid Goodeve, of Ottawa, sailed on Friday of last week in the C. P. S.S. *Montreal* for Liverpool, England.

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Colonel and Mrs. G. S. Rennie, of Hamilton, Ontario, are spending the sessional months at the Roxborough, Ottawa.

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Major Charles Scott, of Montreal, was a recent week-end guest of Sir George and Lady Garneau, in Quebec.

Sir James and Lady Dunn, of Bathurst, N. B., were among the passengers in the S.S. *Montnairn*, which arrived in Saint John, N.B., last week-end.

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Hon. Judge Albert Sevigny, of Quebec, entertained recently at dinner for Mr. J. Sirois, who was leaving for England.

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Miss Babette Lyon, of Paris, France is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Lyon, of Drummond Street, Montreal, after visiting Miss Lucie Doucet in Quebec.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Morrow, of Montreal, are sojourning in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Arthur Ives Anglin was hostess on Wednesday at her residence, Orange Street, Saint John, at a farewell tea for Mrs. Daryl Peters, who, with her husband, is leaving Saint John to reside in Montreal. Spring flowers adorned the tea table, over which Mrs. W. A. Lockhart presided. Those who assisted in passing the dainty refreshments were, Miss Jean Angus and Miss Viola McAvity. Bridge was played during the afternoon and prizes were awarded to Mrs. John E. Sayre, Mrs. Gerald Anglin, Mrs. Daryl Peters and Miss Edith White.

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Dr. Murray MacLaren, M.P., and Mrs. MacLaren left Saint John on Tuesday for Ottawa to remain until the end of the Parliamentary session.



MRS. RICHARD O. JOHNSON, OF MONTREAL
From the painting by Joshua Smith, R.B.A.

His Honor the Administrator of the Province of Quebec, Chief Justice Sir Francois Lemieux, entertained at dinner on Monday evening of last week at the Parliament Cafe, in honor of His Grace Mgr. Olivier Elzear Mathieu, Archbishop of Regina, who has been visiting in Quebec.

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Mrs. Henri Chasse, of Montreal, with her young son, Pierre, has been visiting in Quebec, guest of her mother, Mrs. George Tanguay.

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Mrs. William Harty, of Kingston, has been a recent visitor in Montreal, where her daughters are attending Miss Edgar's School.

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Mrs. W. H. Greenshields, Fort Street, Montreal, has announced the engagement of her only daughter, Jessie Gleeson, to Mr. Arthur Harold Mingay, son of the late Mr. Frank G. and of Mrs. Mingay, of Montreal. The marriage to take place early in April.

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Brigadier-General W. St. Pierre Hughes, of Ottawa, was in Lindsay for the marriage of his niece, Miss Aileen Hughes, to Mr. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, Mass., which took place on Saturday of last week.

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Mrs. Walter Molson returned to Montreal early last week after spending a short time in New York.

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Mrs. H. B. Monk, of Ottawa, is visiting in Toronto, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Allan Maynard.

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Mrs. Percy Cowans, of Montreal, has taken a house at Aiken, South Carolina, and with her daughter and son, Ruth and John, will spend the remainder of the winter there.

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Miss Margaret Hogg, of Ottawa, is spending a few weeks at Highland Inn, Val Morin.

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Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Southam, of Montreal, are in Pasadena, California, for the remainder of the winter. Before leaving they visited their daughter, Mrs. Kew, in Hamilton, Ont.

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Lady Nanton, of Winnipeg, will spend the early spring in England.

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Mrs. O'Halloran, of Ottawa, has been recently a visitor in Montreal, guest of her mother, Lady Tait, of Côte des Neiges Road.

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Miss Joan Wilson, of Montreal, recently entertained at a house party at Lac Brule, her guests including Mrs. Andrew MacLean, of Toronto, Mrs. John C. Webster, the Misses Dorothy and Betty Molson and Miss Persis Seagram, of Toronto. Miss Wilson and her guests were at Lac Brule for a week.

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Mrs. Armine Fisher, The Chateau, Montreal, entertained at bridge and tea on Wednesday afternoon of this week for Madame Armand Lavergne, of Quebec, who was her guest.

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Miss Frances Preston, of Quebec, recently has been visiting Mrs. Cleghorn in Westmount.

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Mrs. George Carter is again in Burlington, Ontario, after a visit to her mother, Mrs. Robert Linton, in Montreal.

Mrs. F. A. Anglin, of Ottawa, entertained at luncheon last week in honor of Miss Nancy Wheeler, of St. Paul, Minn., who has been Mrs. Darcy Magee's guest at the Capital.

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Mr. and Mrs. Montague Howard, of Quebec, have been visiting Mrs. Howard's mother, Mrs. G. R. Rainville, in Montreal.

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Major-General A. D. McRae, M.P., and Mrs. McRae, of Vancouver, B.C., are in Ottawa for the session.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ivan McCarthy, the latter formerly Miss Evelyn Johnston, have returned to Quebec.

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Miss Juliette Taschereau has returned to Quebec after a visit of some time in Montreal.

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The following ladies will act as patronesses for the annual ball being given by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club at the Windsor Hotel on Thursday night, February 24: Lady Gordon, Mrs. Huntly R. Drummond, Mrs. G. H. Duggan, Mrs. W. Copeland Finley, Mrs. W. A. C. Hamilton, Mrs. J. C. Hanna, Mrs. F. W. Molson, Mrs. J. W. McConnell, Mrs. Alex. Paterson, Mrs. J. K. L. Ross, Mrs. Frank Scott, Mrs. C. P. Sherwood, Mrs. R. C. Stevenson, Mrs. Walter M. Stewart, Mrs. E. A. Whitehead.

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Mrs. D. L. Dobson, of St. Catherine Road, Montreal, entertained at a bridge and tea at the Mount Royal Hotel on Saturday of last week.

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Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Dwyer, of Montreal, will be at San Juan, Porto Rico, for two months.

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Mrs. Stanley Crabbe, of Smith's Falls, Ontario, has been in Ottawa, guest of Hon. G. D. and Mrs. Robertson.

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Major and Mrs. C. G. Power, of Quebec, with their children, will be in Ottawa for the remainder of the winter.

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Lieut.-Colonel Desrosiers is again in Quebec after a visit in Montreal.

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Mrs. Howard Murray, of Belvidere Road, Montreal, and her son, Mr. Robert Murray, are spending the winter in Bermuda.

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Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain, Mrs. Casgrain and Miss Elaine Casgrain, of Montreal, will attend the Drawing Room in Ottawa on Saturday night of this week.

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Sir Frederick Haultain, of Regina, has been visiting in Montreal, guest of his sisters, the Misses Haultain, of Tupper Street.

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The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, held a reception at "Laurier House" on Wednesday night of last week, when the guests had the honor of meeting His Excellency the Governor-General and the Viscountess Willingdon. The guests included all the Cabinet Ministers and members of the House of Commons, who are in town for the session, with their wives and daughters. The Prime Minister was assisted in receiving by his sister, Mrs. Lay, of Barrie.

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Hon. and Mrs. Robert Rogers, of Winnipeg, who have been in Montreal, were in Ottawa on Saturday night of this week for the Drawing Room.